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My dear Mr. [illegible]
I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the
10th inst. and in reply to inform
you that the same has been
forwarded to the proper authorities
for their consideration. I am,
Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[illegible]

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CENSUS
OF THE
CITY OF CHARLESTON,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE YEAR 1848,

EXHIBITING THE

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE CITY,

ILLUSTRATED BY MANY

STATISTICAL DETAILS,

PREPARED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE
CITY COUNCIL.

BY

J. L. DAWSON, M. D.,

AND,

H. W. DESAUSURE, M. D.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

1849.

J. B. NIXON, PRINTER, 48 BROAD STREET.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL,

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES, NOVEMBER 15, 1847.

On motion of Alderman W. M. LAWTON,

Resolved, That a Committee of one Alderman from each Ward, (of which his Honor the Mayor shall act as Chairman,) be appointed to enquire into the propriety of having a Census of the City taken by some competent person or persons, and that they report at the next meeting of Council.

F. LANCE, Clerk of Council.



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INTRODUCTORY REPORT.

To the Honorable

T. LEGER HUTCHINSON, Mayor,

E. L. ADAMS,

W. LLOYD,

W. M. MARTIN,

S. Y. TUPPER,

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Committee
on the
Census for
1849.

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IN submitting the result of their labours to the Committee of Council, appointed to have a Census of the City prepared and published, the parties engaged in carrying out the views of Council, are obliged to acknowledge that in many respects the amount of information obtained has been less ample than they desired. This arose in a great measure from the deficiency of public records, and other reliable documents necessary to furnish authentic information of the past condition of the population. The greater part of the facts which have been collected and arranged, are entirely new, and cannot therefore be used as points of comparison between the present and the past. It is hoped, however, that a mass of materials has been obtained and tabulated, which, at a future day, will afford a standard for estimating the progressive condition of the population.

From the same cause it has also occupied so much more time to recover and examine the materials and facts necessary for the preparation of the work as materially to delay its completion beyond the time at first contemplated. On some of the topics, however, which have undergone examination, it is believed that the

information obtained is so complete as to leave little to be gathered from future investigation.

It may be a matter of surprise that with an extending business and a growing Commerce the population of Charleston increases so slowly. This arises from the fact, that a portion only of that population, which for all purposes of business, really constitutes Charleston proper, is comprised within the Chartered limits of the City. Without the Corporate bounds of the City, and separated from it only by a street, is the populous suburb, called "Charleston Neck." In this suburb, popularly known as "The Neck," many of the Merchants and business men of the City have their residences; none of whom, nor their families, are included in the enumeration made of the inhabitants of the City, although their capital and labour are employed within the City.

This suburb is rapidly increasing in population. By an enumeration made of its inhabitants in 1839, under the authority of the State, and in 1840, under the authority of the United States, the white population at those periods was 2,681. An enumeration completed during the present year—1849—by order of the State Legislature, gives 4,866 as the number of its white population. The increase in nine years, therefore, has been 2,185, or 81.49 per cent., while the increase of the city proper during the same period has been only 8.89 per cent.

By the United States Census of 1840, the white population of the City and Neck conjoined, amounted to 15,711. If the present white population of the Neck

be added to that of the City, as determined by the enumeration made in 1848, the number will amount to 19,053, giving an increase of 3,342 in nine years, or 21.27 per cent.

The rapid increase of population of the Neck, as compared with the city, scarcely needs comment, when it is remembered that freedom from corporation taxes, building lots of greater size and less cost, with low rents, necessarily offer strong inducements to reside beyond the incorporated bounds of the City. Another cause also exists in the privilege possessed by its residents of constructing buildings of wood, or other combustible materials, and of course at a cheaper rate than in the City, where such erections are prohibited by law. Consequently, the Neck is becoming rapidly filled with small, cheap wooden houses, which attract a large population. The wisdom of this policy, however, may well be doubted. In the period of 60 years, comprised between 1780 and 1840, the number of houses recorded to have been destroyed by fire in Charleston proper, equals very nearly the number of houses now existing in the city. Such an amount of property could not be destroyed without seriously impairing the resources and crippling the energies of the inhabitants. That fires of equal severity and extent will sooner or later occur on the Neck, if the present policy continues, the experience of the past year sufficiently proves.

The Census, completed as far as the materials to be obtained permitted, is now submitted to the Committee. No effort has been made to exaggerate or give undue importance to any thing which seemed to imply a state

of progressive prosperity, but every subject has been placed in as fair and exact a light as the judgment of the parties engaged enabled them to do. That much has been developed which justifies congratulation, cannot be doubted, but it must also be admitted, that there exist many causes for regret and disappointment. It is unnecessary, and would be useless, here to specify either the one or the other. Those sufficiently interested will find in the body of the work an accumulation of facts, which, if properly studied, will enable them to form an opinion of the future prospects of the City. If the facts here presented are instrumental in developing new resources of trade, or advancing in any manner the interests of the city, the money, time and labour expended will have been well bestowed.

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CENSUS

OF

CHARLESTON.

NUMBERS OF THE POPULATION IN 1848.

THE total number of inhabitants in the City of Charleston in 1848, as ascertained by the recent Census taken in November, was 26,451. Comparing this number with the United States Census of 1840, there will be found a falling off in population of 2,810, which diminution is confined entirely to the slaves and free colored. As regards the correctness of the present Census, we believe it to be as accurate as it is possible for a matter of this kind to be—gentlemen of the highest respectability having been engaged to collect the required information—and the time selected, that at which the City is generally most full.

The increase in the white population since 1840 has been 1,157 or 8.87 per cent., whilst in the colored population, for the same period, there has been a decrease of 24.44 per cent. This decrease appears to have progressed slowly since 1840, and can be accounted for only in this way, that the slaves and free colored

have removed to the Neck, beyond the corporate limits of the City, where the class of houses suited to their condition are numerous, and obtained at moderate rents.

The increase or decrease in the different classes of the population, according to the United States Census taken every ten years, will appear from the tables at the botton of the page.

These show a steady increase in the white population from 1790 to the present time, with the exception of the period between 1810 and 1820, when there was a slight diminution of 505. The greatest increase was between the years 1820 and 1830, being 20.41 per cent. and the smallest between 1830 and 1840 or 1.57 per cent. In the period of eight years, from 1840 to 1848, the increase has been 8.87 per cent. The colored population increased from 1790 to 1830, since then it has been decreasing, and in the eight years between 1840 and 1848 the decrease has been 3,967 or 24.44 per cent.

Years.	White Population.	Increase or Decrease.		Increase or Decrease per cent.	
		Total.	Annual.	Total.	Annual.
1790	8,089				
1800	9,630	1,541	154.1	19.17	1.91
1810	11,568	1,938	193.8	20.12	2.01
1820	10,653	505dec.	50.5dec.	4.36dec.	.43 dec.
1830	12,828	2,175	217.5	20.41	2.04
1840	13,030	202	20.2	1.57	.15
1848	14,187	1,157	115.7	8.87	.88
SLAVES AND FREE COLORED.					
1790	8,270				
1800	10,843	2,573	257.3	31.11	3.11
1810	13,143	2,300	230.	21.11	2.11
1820	14,127	984	98.4	7.48	.74
1830	17,461	3,334	333.4	23.60	2.36
1840	16,231	1,230dec.	123. dec.	7.04dec.	.70 dec.
1848	12,264	3,967dec.	396.7dec.	24.44dec.	2.44 dec.

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1790.

White Males.

Under 16 years of age,	1,561
Over 16 " "	2,810

Totals 4,371

White Females. 3,718Total whites.

8,089*Slaves.* 7,684*Free Colored.* 586Total population.

16,359

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1800.

Whites.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	1,323	1,321	2,644
10 to 16 "	677	670	1,347
16 to 26 "	882	874	1,756
26 to 45 "	1,707	1,270	2,977
Over 45 "	442	464	906

Totals. 5,031 4,599 9,630

Total whites 9,630

Total slaves 9,819

Total free colored 1,024

Total population. 20,473

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1810.

Whites.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	1,292	1,683	2,975
10 to 16 "	832	953	1,785
16 to 26 "	1,511	870	2,381
26 to 45 "	1,501	1,352	2,853
Over 45 "	727	847	1,574

Totals. 5,863 5,705 11,568

Total whites 11,568

Total slaves 11,671

Total free colored 1,472

Total population. 24,711

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1820.

Whites.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	1,408	1,359	2,767
10 to 16 "	649	825	1,474
16 to 26 "	1,147	1,113	2,260
26 to 45 "	1,305	1,192	2,497
Over 45 "	814	841	1,655
Totals.	5,323	5,330	10,653

Slaves.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 14 years	2,047	2,092	4,139
14 to 26 "	1,609	2,255	3,864
26 to 45 "	1,400	1,758	3,158
Over 45 "	639	852	1,491
Totals.	5,695	6,957	12,652

Free Colored.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 14 years	267	295	562
14 to 26 "	127	172	299
26 to 45 "	119	216	335
Over 45 "	110	169	279
Totals.	623	852	1,475

Total whites 10,653

Total slaves 12,652

Total free colored 1,475

Total population. 24,780

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1830.

Whites.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years	935	799	1734
5 to 10 "	750	752	1502
10 to 15 "	692	708	1400
15 to 20 "	659	810	1469
20 to 30 "	1242	1329	2571
30 to 40 "	1056	924	1980
40 to 50 "	532	515	1047
50 to 60 "	265	364	629
60 to 70 "	115	184	299
70 to 80 "	58	86	144
80 to 90 "	19	25	44
90 to 100 "	3	5	8
Over 100 "		1	1
Totals.	—6326—	6502	—12828

Slaves.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	2125	2311	4436
10 to 24 "	2027	2331	4358
24 to 36 "	1465	2074	3539
36 to 55 "	900	1288	2188
55 to 100 "	256	567	823
Over 100 "	4	6	10
Totals.	—6777	—8577—	15354

Free Colored.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	374	432	806
10 to 24 "	178	336	514
24 to 36 "	155	260	415
36 to 55 "	62	144	206
55 to 100 "	44	120	164
Over 100 "	1	1	2
Totals.	—814	—1293—	2107

Total whites 12828

Total slaves 15354

Total free colored 2,107

Total population. 30289

UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1840.

Whites.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years	900	918	1,818
5 to 10 "	648	620	1,268
10 to 15 "	660	558	1,218
15 to 20 "	699	787	1,486
20 to 30 "	1,662	1,400	3,062
30 to 40 "	1,196	854	2,050
40 to 50 "	622	486	1,108
50 to 60 "	283	315	598
60 to 70 "	99	158	257
70 to 80 "	49	81	130
80 to 90 "	6	20	26
90 to 100 "	2	6	8
Over 100 "	1		1
Totals.	— 6,827 —	— 6,203 —	— 13,030

Slaves.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	1,893	2,089	3,982
10 to 24 "	1,825	2,313	4,138
24 to 36 "	1,581	2,312	3,893
36 to 55 "	802	1,273	2,075
55 to 100 "	231	347	578
Over 100 "	2	5	7
Totals.	6,334	8,339	14,673

Free Colored.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	253	251	504
10 to 24 "	161	296	457
24 to 36 "	105	232	337
36 to 55 "	48	124	172
55 to 100 "	16	69	85
Over 100 "		3	3
Totals.	— 583 —	— 975 —	— 1,558

Total whites 13,030

Total slaves 14,673

Total free colored 1,558

Total population. 29,261

WHITES.

AGES.	MALES.					FEMALES.					
Wards.	1	2	3	4	Total	1	2	3	4	Total	GTotals
under 1	36	41	66	70	213	26	45	72	76	219	432
1 to 5	106	148	182	252	688	110	109	200	226	645	1333
5 " 10	119	128	208	298	753	118	152	207	304	781	1534
10 " 20	184	270	344	561	1359	175	237	345	537	1294	2653
20 " 30	257	223	487	580	1547	252	266	408	550	1476	3023
30 " 40	226	196	400	430	1252	182	207	272	439	1100	2352
40 " 50	136	112	186	251	685	116	149	168	257	690	1375
50 " 60	68	71	86	156	381	67	91	115	154	427	808
60 " 70	40	35	44	63	182	45	54	54	107	260	442
70 " 80	15	9	15	27	66	23	25	27	44	119	185
80 " 90	1	1	5	6	13	4	7	6	15	32	45
90 '100		1			1	1	1	1	1	4	5
Totals.	1188	1235	2023	2694	7140	1119	1343	1875	2710	7047	14187

SLAVES.

under 1	38	70	43	76	227	39	54	40	67	200	427
1 to 5	80	133	93	159	465	65	129	126	158	478	943
5 " 10	109	142	94	185	530	106	140	112	186	544	1074
10 " 20	198	330	196	393	1117	206	334	265	408	1213	2330
20 " 30	220	295	182	340	1037	207	272	203	359	1041	2078
30 " 40	173	172	124	221	690	178	240	176	290	884	1574
40 " 50	92	120	96	148	456	120	198	143	217	678	1134
50 " 60	42	90	47	82	261	71	129	95	148	443	704
60 " 70	18	40	30	36	124	28	67	37	72	204	328
70 " 80	8	12	6	13	39	8	28	21	18	75	114
80 " 90	5	5	1	5	16	4	11	4	6	25	41
90 '100	1	4		2	7	2	3	3	2	10	17
ov'r100	1			4	5	1		1	1	3	8
Totals.	985	1413	912	1664	4974	1035	1605	1226	1932	5798	10772

FREE COLORED.

under 1	4	10	3	13	30	2	7	6	8	23	53
1 to 5	5	14	22	34	75	6	18	25	41	90	165
5 " 10	1	19	20	47	87	17	13	22	48	100	187
10 " 20	10	25	25	55	115	13	30	48	69	160	275
20 " 30	11	11	20	40	82	12	31	46	95	184	266
30 " 40	3	9	16	24	52	11	28	32	60	131	183
40 " 50	6	12	13	19	50	9	17	20	44	90	140
50 " 60	5	7	7	15	34	9	10	15	40	74	108
60 " 70	3	5	2	6	16	9	6	9	22	46	62
70 " 80	1	2	1	2	6	4	6	2	9	21	27
80 " 90	1	3	1	1	6	1	5	4	6	16	22
90 '100								1	1	2	2
ov'r100									2	2	2
Totals.	50	117	130	256	553	93	171	230	445	939	1492

POPULATION OF THE WARDS.					
	1	2	3	4	Totals.
Male whites	1188	1235	2023	2694	7140
Female “	1119	1343	1875	2710	7047
Male slaves	985	1413	912	1664	4974
Female “	1035	1605	1226	1932	5798
Male free colored	50	117	130	256	553
Female “	93	171	230	445	939
Total whites	2307	2578	3898	5404	14187
“ slaves	2020	3018	2138	3596	10772
“ free col'd.	143	288	360	701	1492
“ population.	4470	5884	6396	9710	26451

PLACES OF BIRTH AND CLASSES OF THE POPULATION.

THE places of birth of a population are interesting topics of enquiry, inasmuch as they illustrate the degree to which foreign labour and capital are attracted towards a community. It has been maintained by some writers, that without an influx from places more conducive to health and longevity than cities, these latter cannot keep up their population, far less increase it. With a view to ascertain the extent of this supply from foreign sources into this city, enquiries were made of each head of a family as to the place of birth of himself and the white individuals composing his household. The result of their investigations are stated in the tables page 9. From those tables the following have been constructed showing the proportion which the native born bear both to those born out of Charleston but in the United States, and those born out of the United States.

CLASSES OF PERSONS.	Numbers.				
	1	2	3	4	Total
Born in Charleston, - - -	1,243	1,659	1,998	3,329	8,229
Born in the U. S., but not in Charleston,	499	467	841	1,132	2,939
Not born in the United States, -	565	452	1,059	943	3,019
In each 100 there were					
Born in Charleston, - - -	53.87	64.35	51.25	61.60	58.00
Born in the U. S., but not in Charleston,	21.62	18.11	21.57	20.94	20.72
Not born in the United States. -	24.44	17.53	27.16	17.45	21.28

It appears by these tables that the largest proportion of the population is native, being 58 per cent. of the whole, the proportion of foreigners slightly exceeds the proportion of those born in the United States, but out of Charleston, being 21.28 per cent. of the latter to 20.72 per cent. of the former. This proportion differs from that obtained by the recent Census taken of Boston. In that city the proportion of foreigners and natives of the United States considerably exceeding the natives of the city itself, the numbers standing in the following relations—born in Boston, 35.92 per cent.; born in United States, 40.30 per cent.; not born in United States, 23.70 per cent. In Charleston the native population exceeds the sum total of the non-native; in Boston the reverse prevails. The proportion of natives and foreigners inhabiting the different wards varies considerably, it is largest in Wards No. 3 and 1, smallest in Wards No. 2 and 4. An effort was also made to ascertain the number of foreigners residing in the city who had not taken out their papers of naturalization; these amount in all to 514 or 12.45 per cent of the whole population, and 17.02 per cent. of the whole foreign population.

CLASSES OF THE POPULATION.—The most marked division of the population in this city is into white, slave, and free blacks and colored. It is impossible to separate the free blacks from the free colored population; these latter have therefore been classed

together under the general term of free colored. The following table exhibits the proportion which these divisions of the population have borne to each other in past periods.

Years.	Number of Persons.				To each 100 persons there were		
	Totals.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Color'd	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Col'd.
1790	16,359	8,089	7,684	586	49.45	46.97	3.58
1800	20,473	9,630	9,819	1,024	47.04	47.96	5.00
1810	24,711	11,568	11,671	1,472	46.80	47.25	5.95
1820	24,780	10,653	12,652	1,475	42.99	51.06	5.95
1824	27,822	12,357	13,852	1,613	44.42	49.79	5.79
1830	30,289	12,828	15,354	2,107	42.36	50.69	6.95
1840	29,261	13,030	14,673	1,558	44.53	50.14	5.33
1848	26,451	14,187	10,772	1,492	53.64	40.72	5.64

From this table it appears that the proportion between the white and colored population has varied at different periods of our history. At the time of the taking of the first United States Census, in 1790, the white exceeded the slave population by about 3 per cent. During the next decade, the slaves increased with more rapidity than the whites, and at the commencement of the present century, slightly exceeded them by about .89 per cent. From this period up to 1830, the increase of the slave population was both absolutely and relatively greater than that of the whites. The increase, however, ceased in 1830, and since then the slave population has diminished in number. In the ten years from 1830 to 1840, the decrease was small, and the slave still exceeded the white population; in the next period, however, from 1840 to 1848, the decrease has been so very rapid, that in this last year, the white not only exceeds the slave population, but exceeds in proportion the whole colored population, both slave and free, being the first period in the history of the city, since the revolution, that such a state of her population has existed. The free colored popula-

tion also in the forty years from 1790 to 1830 was steadily on the increase, their numbers having been nearly quadrupled within that period, and their relative proportion nearly doubled. Since 1830 this class has decreased as well as the slave population, though not in as great a ratio. It is a question of interest, and one of some importance to the city, as to the cause of this rapid decrease of her slave population. Is it a *bona fide* decrease, that is to say, have nearly 3,000 slaves been removed from the city and its neighborhood during the last eight years, driven away by free labor introduced from abroad, or is it a mere change of domicile? It is probable that the latter is the case. A populous suburb, separated from the city proper only by a street, without very efficient police regulations, exempt in a great measure from taxation, attracts towards itself yearly a considerable number of this class of the population. There they live at lower rents, are freed from many of the restraints imposed upon them by city regulations, while they enjoy the advantage of being able at all times to seek means of employment in the city.

PROPORTION OF SEXES.—There has been but little variation in the relative proportion of the sexes among the white population of the city since 1790. There are no means of ascertaining the proportion which the females have borne to the males among the colored population previous to 1820, as in the United States Census' of 1790, 1800, and 1810, the sex and ages of this class of the population were not taken. For the purpose of illustrating the proportion which the sexes have borne to each other in different periods, the following table has been constructed, exhibiting the relative proportion of the sexes from 1790 to 1848 for the

white population, and from 1820 to 1848 for the colored population, the slaves and free colored being classed together in this table under one head.

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.						To each 100 persons there were				Whites.		Colored.	
	Whites.			Colored.			Whites.		Colored.		To each 100 males the females were		To each 100 males the females were	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1790	8,089	4,371	3,718				55.04	45.96			85.06			
1800	9,630	5,031	4,599				52.24	47.76			90.57			
1810	11,568	5,863	5,705				50.68	49.32			97.31			
1820	10,653	5,323	5,330	14,127	6,318	7,809	49.97	50.03	44.72	55.28	100.12		123.57	
1830	12,828	6,326	6,502	17,461	7,591	9,870	49.32	50.68	43.47	56.53	102.75		130.04	
1840	13,030	6,827	6,203	16,231	6,917	9,314	52.39	47.61	42.61	57.39	90.87		134.68	
1848	14,187	7,140	7,047	12,246	5,519	6,727	50.32	49.68	45.07	54.93	98.72		121.87	

From this table it appears that the male white popu-

lation of the city has always exceeded the female except in the years 1820 and 1830, when there was a slight excess of females. This is contrary to the proportion that usually prevails in cities, the female usually exceeding the male population by from 10 to 20 per cent. Among the colored population, on the contrary, the females uniformly exceeded the males in an unusually great ratio. The subsequent tables will shew that this excess of females was even greater among the free colored population than among the slaves.

THE AGES OF THE POPULATION.—In order to illustrate this point, the following table has been arranged, exhibiting the ages of white, slave and free colored population, as far as they could be obtained from the different Census' taken by the United States. The last table is calculated from the returns of the Census of 1848, in which the ages of the colored population were taken in the same classes of age as the whites. In these tables the males are distinguished from the females, and the proportion of the latter to each 100 males at the specified ages calculated :

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF WHITES.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
1800					
Under 10	1,323	1,321	2,644	27.46	99.84
10 to 16	677	670	1,347	13.99	98.81
16 to 26	882	874	1,756	18.23	99.92
26 to 45	1,707	1,270	2,977	30.91	74.39
Over 45	442	464	906	9.41	104.97
Totals.	5,031	4,599	9,630	100.00	91.41
1810					
Under 10	1,292	1,683	2,975	25.72	130.26
10 to 16	832	953	1,785	15.43	114.55
16 to 26	1,511	870	2,381	20.58	57.57
26 to 45	1,501	1,352	2,853	24.66	90.07
Over 45	727	847	1,574	13.61	116.50
Totals.	5,863	5,705	11,568	100.00	97.30
1820					
Under 10	1,408	1,359	2,767	25.97	95.52
10 to 16	649	825	1,474	13.84	127.11

CENSUS OF CHARLESTON.

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF WHITES.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
16 to 26	1,147	1,113	2,260	21.21	97.03
26 to 45	1,305	1,192	2,497	23.44	91.34
Over 45	814	841	1,655	15.54	103.31
Totals.	5,323	5,330	10,653	100.00	100.12
NUMBER OF SLAVES.					
Under 14	2,047	2,092	4,139	32.72	121.95
14 to 26	1,609	2,255	3,864	30.54	140.14
26 to 45	1,400	1,758	3,158	24.96	125.57
Over 45	639	852	1,491	11.78	131.76
Totals.	5,695	6,957	12,652	100.00	125.15
NUMBER OF FREE COLORED.					
Under 14	267	295	562	38.10	110.43
14 to 26	127	172	299	20.27	135.43
26 to 45	119	216	335	22.71	181.52
Over 45	110	169	279	18.92	153.63
Totals.	623	852	1,475	100.00	136.75
NUMBER OF WHITES.					
1830					
Under 5	935	799	1,734	13.52	85.45
5 to 10	750	752	1,502	11.71	100.26
10 to 15	692	708	1,400	10.92	102.31
15 to 20	659	810	1,469	11.45	122.91
20 to 30	1,242	1,329	2,571	20.04	107.00
30 to 40	1,056	924	1,980	15.44	87.50
40 to 50	532	515	1,047	8.16	98.80
50 to 60	265	364	629	4.90	137.35
60 to 70	115	184	299	2.33	160.00
70 to 80	58	86	144	1.12	148.27
80 to 90	19	25	44	.34	131.57
90 to 100	3	5	8	.06	166.66
Over 100		1	1	.01	
Totals.	6,326	6,502	12,828	100.00	102.75
NUMBER OF SLAVES.					
1830					
Under 10	2,125	2,311	4,436	28.89	108.75
10 to 24	2,027	2,331	4,358	28.39	114.99
24 to 36	1,465	2,074	3,539	23.05	141.56
36 to 55	900	1,288	2,188	14.25	143.11
55 to 100	256	567	823	5.35	221.09
Over 100	4	6	10	.07	150.00
Totals.	6,777	8,577	15,354	100.00	126.65
NUMBER OF FREE COLORED.					
Under 10	374	432	806	38.25	115.30
10 to 24	178	336	514	24.40	188.76
24 to 36	155	260	415	19.70	167.74
36 to 55	62	144	206	9.78	232.25
55 to 100	44	120	164	7.78	272.72
Over 100	1	1	2	.09	100.00
Totals.	814	1,293	2,107	100.00	158.83

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF WHITES.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
1840					
Under 5	900	918	1,818	13.95	120.00
5 to 10	648	620	1,268	9.73	94.13
10 to 15	660	558	1,218	9.35	84.23
15 to 20	699	787	1,486	11.41	112.60
20 to 30	1,662	1,400	3,062	23.50	84.21
30 to 40	1,196	854	2,050	15.73	71.40
40 to 50	622	486	1,108	8.50	78.13
50 to 60	283	315	598	4.60	111.30
60 to 70	99	158	257	1.97	159.59
70 to 80	49	81	130	.99	179.58
80 to 90	6	20	26	.20	333.33
90 to 100	2	6	8	.06	300.00
Over 100	1		1	.01	
Totals.	6,827	6,203	13,030	100.00	90.86
	NUMBER OF SLAVES.				
1840					
Under 10	1,893	2,089	3,982	27.14	110.35
10 to 24	1,825	2,313	4,138	28.20	126.73
24 to 36	1,581	2,312	3,893	26.53	146.23
36 to 55	802	1,273	2,075	14.14	157.73
55 to 100	231	347	578	3.94	150.21
Over 100	2	5	7	.05	250.00
Totals.	6,334	8,339	14,673	100.00	131.65
	NUMBER OF FREE COLORED.				
Under 10	253	251	504	32.35	99.99
10 to 24	161	296	457	29.33	183.85
24 to 36	105	232	337	21.63	221.42
36 to 55	48	124	172	11.04	258.33
55 to 100	16	69	85	5.46	431.24
Over 100		3	3	.19	
Totals.	583	975	1,558	100.00	167.23
	NUMBER OF WHITES.				
1848					
Under 5	901	864	1,765	12.44	95.89
5 to 10	753	781	1,534	10.81	103.79
10 to 15	683	646	1,329	9.37	94.58
15 to 20	676	648	1,324	9.33	95.85
20 to 30	1,547	1,476	3,023	21.30	95.41
30 to 40	1,252	1,100	2,352	16.58	87.85
40 to 50	685	690	1,375	9.69	100.76
50 to 60	381	427	808	5.70	109.45
60 to 70	182	260	442	3.12	142.85
70 to 80	66	119	185	1.30	180.30
80 to 90	13	32	45	.32	246.15
80 to 100	1	4	5	.04	400.00
Over 100					
Totals.	7,140	7,047	14,187	100.00	98.66

CENSUS OF CHARLESTON.

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF SLAVES.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
1848					
Under 5	692	678	1,370	12.72	97.97
5 to 10	530	544	1,074	9.97	102.75
10 to 20	1,117	1,213	2,330	21.63	108.59
20 to 30	1,037	1,041	2,078	19.29	100.38
30 to 40	690	884	1,574	14.61	128.11
40 to 50	456	678	1,134	10.53	148.68
50 to 60	261	443	704	6.54	169.61
60 to 70	124	204	328	3.04	164.51
70 to 80	39	75	114	1.06	192.30
80 to 90	16	25	41	.38	156.50
90 to 100	7	10	17	.16	142.86
Over 100	5	3	8	.07	60.00
Totals.	4,974	5,798	10,772	100.00	116.58
	NUMBER OF FREE COLORED.				
Under 5	105	118	218	14.61	107.61
5 to 10	87	100	187	12.53	114.94
10 to 20	115	160	275	18.43	139.13
20 to 30	82	184	266	17.27	224.39
30 to 40	52	131	183	12.27	251.92
40 to 50	50	90	140	9.38	180.00
50 to 60	34	74	108	7.24	217.64
60 to 70	16	46	62	4.16	287.50
70 to 80	6	21	27	1.80	350.00
80 to 90	6	16	22	1.47	266.66
90 to 100		2	2	.14	
Over 100		2	2	.14	
Totals.	553	939	1,492	100.00	169.08

From these tables it appears that the proportion which the sexes have borne to each other, at different ages, has varied much at different periods. In examining those years in which the ages of the white population was taken in the same divisions, viz : 1800 to 1820, it appears that in the classes under ten in 1800, the males stood to the females as 100 to 99.84 ; in 1810 the relation was changed, and the females exceeded the males by 30 per cent.; while in 1820 the proportion was again changed, the males being to the females as 100 to 95.52. At the ages between 10 and 16 the females exceeded the males in 1810 and 1820, but were exceeded by the males in 1800. For the ages over 45 the females uniformly exceeded the males. In examin-

ing the ages of the population for these years, it will be seen that in 1810 and 1820, the largest proportion of the population was between the ages of 26 and 45 ; in 1800 it was largest under 10. A comparison of the ages of the white population from 1830 to 1848, shews a larger proportion between the ages of 5 and 15 in 1830, than at any other period. In examining the ages of the slaves and free colored for the years 1820, 1830, 1840, it will be perceived that a very large proportion were under ten years of age ; in 1830 the proportion of free colored under ten amounted to 38.25 per cent. The rapid diminution in the per centage of these classes of the population over twenty-four is very remarkable, and more marked in the free colored than in the slaves.

The enumerations of the population from 1800 to 1820 shews the numbers of the population under 16, from 16 to 45, and over 45. These have been arranged in classes in the subjoined tables, and shew the largest proportion under 16 in 1800, and the smallest in 1820 ; in 1810 the largest proportion was between 16 and 45.

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				IN EACH 100 THERE WERE.		
	All ages.	Under 16.	16 to 45.	Over 45.	Under 16.	16 to 45.	Over 45.
1800	9,630	3,991	4,733	906	41.44	49.15	9.41
1810	11,568	4,760	5,234	1,574	41.15	45.24	13.61
1820	10,653	4,241	4,757	1,655	39.81	44.65	15.54

“ It has been said that a country is placed in the most favorable circumstances for advancement when the largest proportion of its population are of an age suited to active employments.” This age has been variously estimated ; by some it has been supposed to extend from 15 to 45, by others the period has been advanced to 60, and this latter is probably most correct, as most men in the enjoyment of good health are able to prolong their labors even somewhat beyond this period. For the purpose of illustrating the condition of the

population in this respect, the following table has been arranged, exhibiting the proportions under 15 from 15 to 60, and over 60, from 1830 to 1848.

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				IN EACH 100 THERE WERE.		
	All ages.	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.
1830	12,828	4,636	7,696	496	36.14	59.99	3.87
1840	13,030	4,304	8,304	422	33.04	63.74	3.22
1848	14,187	4,628	8,882	677	32.62	62.60	4.78

From this table it appears that the largest proportion of the population between 15 and 60 was in 1840, the smallest in 1830. If these proportions are compared with those of other cities, it will be perceived that in the proportions of her productive class, Charleston is placed in as favorable circumstances for advancement as most of the cities named, except Lowell. The proportions of these classes are as follows :

	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.
In Lowell it was	25.00	73.68	1.32
In New York city	34.75	62.65	2.60
In Philadelphia	32.69	63.50	3.81
In London	30 84	63.13	6.03
In Liverpool	32.93	62.89	4.18
In Boston	30.99	65.83	3.18

In the following tables the population has been divided into those over 20 and those under 20. From this statement it will be seen that since 1830 the largest proportion of the population has been over 20 years of age.

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			IN EACH 100 THERE WERE.	
	All ages.	Under 20.	Over 20.	Under 20.	Over 20.
1830	12,828	6,105	6,723	47.59	52.41
1840	13,030	5,790	7,240	44.44	55.56
1848	14,187	5,952	8,235	41.95	58.05

In none of the above tables have the males been distinguished from the females ; in the following this division has been made, and the proportions which the

several classes bear to the whole number calculated, and the proportions of the males to the females in each class.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were.	To each 100 females the males were
Under 5	901	864	1,765	12.44	95.89	104.27
5 to 15	1,436	1,427	2,863	20.17	99.36	100.63
Over 15	4,803	4,756	9,559	67.37	99.02	100.98
Under 15	2,337	2,291	4,628	32.62	98.02	102.00
15 to 60	4,541	4,341	8,882	62.60	95.58	104.55
Over 60	262	415	677	4.78	158.38	63.10
Under 20	3,013	2,939	5,952	41.95	97.54	102.51
Over 20	4,127	4,108	8,235	58.05	99.53	100.46

The following tables have been arranged to show the proportion of the population that survive specified ages, and in the same table, for the purposes of comparison, the same calculations are given for Boston, Liverpool and London. From this statement it appears, that up to the age of thirty the proportion surviving is nearly the same in this city as in London and Boston, and somewhat greater than in Liverpool. From thirty upwards, the proportion who survive is greater here than in Boston, but less than in London, and about the same as in Liverpool. For the purpose of comparing the different classes of the population the number of slaves and free colored, surviving specified ages, in 1848, has also been calculated.

Age sur- viving.	CHARLESTON.						Boston.	London.	Liverpool.
	Whites.			Slaves.	Free col'd				
	1830.	1840.	1848.	1848.	1848.				
Atbirth	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
5 years	86.48	86.05	87.56	87.28	85.39	87.37	86.49	84.97	
10 "	74.77	76.32	76.75	77.31	72.86	77.44	75.96	70.83	
15 "	63.85	66.97	67.38	66.50	63.65	69.01	67.05	59.77	
20 "	52.40	55.56	58.05	55.68	54.43	59.43	57.92	40.34	
30 "	32.36	32.06	36.75	36.39	36.60	33.55	38.96	35.23	
40 "	16.92	16.33	20.17	21.78	24.33	16.08	23.70	21.32	
50 "	8.76	7.83	10.48	11.25	14.95	7.31	12.60	10.73	
60 "	3.86	3.23	4.78	4.81	7.71	3.15	5.62	4.83	
70 "	1.53	1.26	1.66	1.67	3.53	.99	1.85	1.64	
80 "	.41	.27	.36	.61	1.75	.21	.35	.35	
90 "	.07	.07	.04	.23	.28	.02	.03	.03	

DWELLING HOUSES OF THE POPULATION.

IN the schedules used by the enumerators, the following enquiries were made on this subject: 1st. Location. 2d. Whether brick or wood. 3d. Number of families in the house. 4th. Whether used for any other purpose. 5th. Whether the occupant owned the house. From the answers to these enquiries the following table has been formed, containing an abstract of all the information obtained.

CLASSES OF DWELLING HOUSES.		WARDS.				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	
		1	2	3	4	Total.
Inhabited—brick		262	153	333	401	1,149
“ wood		137	333	361	686	1,517
Total inhabited.		399	486	694	1,087	2,666
Used as stores, offices, &c.		129	20	119	90	358
Inhabited by 1 family		117	185	168	314	784
“ “ 2 families		10	7	18	30	65
“ “ 3 “		3	5	0	4	12
“ “ 4 “		0	0	0	0	0
“ “ 6 “		0	1	0	0	1
Owned by an occupant—Total.		130	198	186	348	862
Inhabited by 1 family		207	231	397	647	1,482
“ “ 2 families		39	41	75	80	235
“ “ 3 “		16	10	21	6	53
“ “ 4 “		6	4	11	5	26
“ “ 5 “		1	2	1	1	5
“ “ 6 “		0	0	1	0	1
“ “ 8 “		0	0	1	0	1
“ “ 10 “		0	0	1	0	1
Not owned by occupant—Total.		269	288	508	739	1,804
Building and vacant brick		31	4	17	17	69
“ “ wood		8	9	15	22	54
Total dwelling houses.		438	499	726	1,126	2,789
Number of families in each ward		508	589	887	1,236	3,220
“ “ “ “ house		1.15	1.18	1.22	1.09	1.20
“ of persons to a house		5.78	5.32	5.61	4.98	5.32
“ of “ “ family.		4.54	4.34	4.39	4.46	4.40

This table the exhibits number and the classes of the houses in each ward; the number of families in each

ward ; the number of families in each house ; the number of persons to a house and to a family, and how owned. The total number of inhabited houses was 2,666, and the total number of families 3,220 or 1.20 families to each house, and 4.40 persons to each family.

The number of families to a house, and the number of persons to each family, &c. vary in the different wards.

		Smallest.	Largest.
The number of families.	Ward.	1	4
The number of families to a house.	"	4	3
The number of persons to a house.	"	4	1
The number of persons to a family.	"	2	1

The number of dwelling houses in the city in 1820, as reported by the City Assessor, were 2,336 ; in 1830, 2,481, and in 1840, 2,804. According to the recent enumeration there are 3,147 houses, out of which number 2,789 are used partially or entirely as dwellings, and 358 as stores, &c. In the Spring of 1838 between five and six hundred houses, exclusive of out buildings, were destroyed by fire, and we were desirous of showing the number and description of houses erected since then, but the information obtained from the City records was so meagre as to preclude the possibility of our making the slightest approximation to a correct statement. The number of houses however, at present, is larger than prior to the fire, and are mostly superior in size and comfort to those destroyed.

The next table exhibits the number of families inhabiting the different classes of houses.

CLASS OF HOUSES.				Owned by occu- pant.	Number of fami- lies.	Not own- ed by oc- cupant.	Number of fami- lies.	Total Houses.	Total families.
Inhabited	by	1	family	784	784	1,482	1,482	2,266	2,266
"	"	2	"	65	130	235	470	300	600
"	"	3	"	12	36	53	159	65	195
"	"	4	"	0	0	26	104	26	104
"	"	5	"	0	0	5	25	5	25
"	"	6	"	1	6	1	6	2	12
"	"	8	"	0	0	1	8	1	8
"	"	10	"	0	0	1	10	1	10
Total.				862	956	1,804	2,264	2,666	3,220

SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE POPULATION.

It was deemed important to obtain some information on this subject, and accordingly in the printed schedules used by the enumerators, the following questions were inserted. 1st. Have you a well of water in your yard? 2d. Have you a cistern for rain water? It was not deemed important to make any enquiries as regards the quality of the water supplied by wells, as for the most part it is not drinkable, and hardly fit for washing or culinary purposes. This water, however, bad as it is, is used by many families who have no cisterns, particularly in the western and upper parts of the city where the land is high and sandy; but to those living in the lower parts of the city, and accustomed to the use of cistern water, the well water, even the purest of it, has a strong saline and disagreeable taste, in fact animals from the country will sometimes suffer long from thirst before they can be brought to drink it. This state of things has existed from the first settlement of the city, and strange indeed it is, that no action has ever been

taken by the City authorities until but very recently to correct this evil and supply the citizens with an element so necessary to their health and comfort.

During periods of drought the wells and cisterns both often fail; and awful conflagrations have occurred, which, no doubt, would have been soon extinguished could a proper supply of water have been obtained.

Mr. Holmes, in his "notes on the Geology of Charleston," informs us that the springs which supply the wells in the city are not more than from twelve to eighteen feet below the surface, in strata of white and gray sand, mixed with pebbles; these, he says, are supported by others of stiff blue clay and of clay and sea shells mixed, below which is a stratum of a substance resembling peat. All of these strata emit a foetid odor, and must not be penetrated in digging, the water being so offensive as to be unfit for use; hence the wells in the city are seldom more than twelve or sixteen feet deep. These wells are dependent upon the rains, which percolating from the surface, are obstructed in their descent and held by this impervious layer of blue mud.

The sinks in the city being, generally speaking, of the same depth as the wells, and not far removed, must necessarily injure the water in some degree, by adding to the impurities which it has already accumulated while lying upon the surface.

In 1823 an Artesian Well was commenced in the Poor House yard, under the direction of Dr. Moser, and by authority of the City Council. This, from some cause, was abandoned, and no further effort was made until 1847, when the present administration made an appropriation for a similar purpose. The well was commenced and carried to the depth of 323 feet, and likewise abandoned. A few months since the Council

succeeded in procuring the services of a gentleman having great experience in these matters, under whose superintendence the depth of 836 feet has been attained, with very flattering prospects of speedy success. Should this attempt, however, also fail, we hope that the City authorities will direct their attention to some other mode of supplying the city with a plentiful supply of water.

Whilst writing the alarm of fire is given, and proceeds from a Cotton Press within eighty yards of us ; on repairing to the spot, the remarks made on the previous page relative to the scanty supply of water in seasons of drought, was practically illustrated. The fire engines were promptly on the spot, but the wells in the neighborhood failed in about ten minutes, and had the fire not occurred in the third story of a brick building with slate roof, much valuable property would have been destroyed while the firemen were hunting for water.

The following table shows the number of houses, in the city, supplied with cisterns and wells in the different wards :

	WARDS.				Total.
	1	2	3	4	
Houses having a well,	196	242	317	708	1463
Houses having a cistern,	53	40	110	54	257
Houses having both a cistern and well,	172	136	165	218	691
Houses having 2 cisterns and 1 well,	4	4	1	2	11
Houses having 3 cisterns and 1 well,	1	0	0	1	2
Houses having 2 cisterns and 2 wells,	2	1	1	4	8
Houses having 2 cisterns,	1	3	1	0	5
Houses having 1 cistern and 2 wells,	5	5	2	1	13
Houses having 3 wells,	1	1	0	0	2
Houses having 2 wells,	1	10	6	8	25
Houses having 1 cistern and 3 wells,	0	3	0	4	7
Houses having 1 cistern and 4 wells,	0	1	0	0	1
Houses having 3 cisterns and 2 wells,	0	0	0	2	2
Houses having 2 cisterns and 3 wells,	0	0	0	2	2
Houses having neither cistern or well,	54	36	184	80	354

DOMESTIC CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

IN order to obtain some information on this important subject, which has lately engaged the attention of Statisticians both at home and abroad, such questions were introduced into the schedules as enabled us to ascertain the number of the married and widowed of each sex, Foreign and American, with their respective ages. By deducting the total amount of these from the whole number of inhabitants, the number of single persons is ascertained—from these data we have obtained the following results.

The table below exhibits the relative proportions at different ages of the Americans and Foreigners :

Age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				To each 100 there were.			
	AMERICANS.		FOREIGNERS.		AMERICANS.		FOREIGNERS	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females
Und'r 20	0	46	0	15		3.11		2.35
20 to 30	247	554	113	260	19.48	37.46	14.38	40.63
30 to 40	466	450	345	227	36.75	30.43	43.89	35.47
40 to 50	305	288	173	88	24.05	19.47	22.01	13.75
50 to 60	155	102	106	37	12.22	6.90	13.49	5.78
60 to 70	71	28	32	9	5.60	1.89	4.07	1.41
70 to 80	19	8	17	4	1.50	.54	2.16	.62
Over 80	5	3	0	0	.40	.20		
Totals.	1,268	1,479	786	640	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

From this it appears that at the ages between 20 and 30 the married male Americans were 19.48 per cent., and the Foreigners 14.38 per cent., and the American females 37.46 per cent., and the Foreigners 40.63 per cent. of the entire number of each class. Between the ages of 30 and 40 the proportion of Foreigners of both sexes is greater than that of the Americans.

The next table gives the number of the unmarried, married and widowed of each sex, at different ages, and the proportion to the whole population at those ages.

From this many interesting facts have been obtained, and are now presented. A man living at the age of 30 to 35 has 35.92 chances in a hundred that he will never be married; 62.31 that he will be married and 1.76 that he will be a widower. A female of the same age has 25.88 in 100 that she will be unmarried, 63.83 that she will be married, and 10.29 that she will be a widow. A man living at the age of 60 to 65 has 19.84 chances in 100 that he will never marry, 60.32 that he will marry and 19.84 chances in 100 that he will be a widower. A woman living at the same age has 23.31 chances in 100 that she will be unmarried, 15.95 that she will marry, and 60.74 that she will be a widow. The chances, therefore, of being widowed are as 10.29 to 1.76 per cent. greater in the female than the male at the age of 30 to 35, and at the age of 60 to 65 they are as 60.74 to 19.84 per cent. greater.

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				In each 100 there were		
	Whole number	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Males.							
15 to 20	676	676	0	1	99.85	0.00	0.15
20 to 25	803	702	99	2	87.42	12.33	0.25
25 to 30	744	477	261	6	64.12	35.08	0.80
30 to 35	682	245	425	12	35.92	62.31	1.76
35 to 40	570	163	386	21	28.60	67.71	3.69
40 to 45	364	99	247	18	27.20	67.86	4.94
45 to 50	321	66	231	24	20.56	71.96	7.48
50 to 55	219	54	148	17	24.66	67.58	7.76
55 to 60	162	33	113	16	20.37	69.75	9.88
60 to 65	126	25	76	25	19.84	60.32	19.84
65 to 70	56	12	27	17	21.43	48.21	30.36
70 to 75	40	7	20	13	17.50	50.00	32.50
75 to 80	26	7	16	3	26.92	61.54	11.54
Over 80	14	5	4	5	35.71	28.58	35.71
Totals.	4803	2570	2053	180	53.51	42.74	3.75
Females.							
15 to 20	648	587	61	0	90.58	9.42	0.0
20 to 25	756	400	341	15	52.91	45.10	1.99
25 to 30	720	204	473	43	28.33	65.70	5.97
30 to 35	564	146	360	58	25.88	63.83	10.29
35 to 40	536	128	317	91	23.88	59.14	16.98
40 to 45	435	96	246	93	22.07	56.55	21.38

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				In each 100 there were		
	Whole number.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
45 to 50	255	49	130	76	19.22	50.98	29.80
50 to 55	266	52	89	125	19.56	33.45	46.99
55 to 60	161	28	50	83	17.39	31.06	51.55
60 to 65	163	38	26	99	23.31	15.95	60.74
65 to 70	97	14	11	72	14.43	11.34	74.23
70 to 75	80	9	8	63	11.25	10.00	78.75
75 to 80	39	4	4	31	10.25	10.26	79.49
Over 80	36	5	3	28	13.89	8.34	77.77
Totals.	4756	1760	2119	877	37.00	44.56	18.44

The following table exhibits the number and proportions of the different classes. The unmarried men over 15 were 2,571 or 1 in 5.5 of the whole population; the married 2,053 or 1 in 6.9; and the widowers 180 or 1 in 787. The unmarried women over 15 were 1,760 or 1 in 80 of the whole population; the married 2,119 or 1 in 6.6, and the widowed 887 or 1 in 16.

Ages.	Condition.	MALES.		FEMALES.		BOTH.	
		Number.	In each 100	Number.	In each 100	Number	In each 100
Over 15	Unmarried	2,571	53.51	1,760	37.00	4,331	44.14
	Married	2,053	42.74	2,119	44.56	4,172	43.54
	Widowed	180	3.75	877	18.44	1,057	11.05
15 to 60	Unmarried	2,515	52.36	1,690	35.53	4,205	43.98
	Married	1,910	39.76	2,067	43.25	3,977	41.60
	Widowed	117	2.43	584	12.27	701	7.34
Over 60	Unmarried	56	1.16	70	1.47	126	1.31
	Married	143	2.97	52	1.09	195	2.09
	Widowed	63	1.31	293	6.13	356	3.72

The excess of widows over the widowers is very large, being 887 of the former to 180 of the latter. This, however, does not appear to be peculiar to Charleston, as will appear from the following comparative table taken from Mr. Shattuck's Census of Boston:

Places.	Population.	To each 100 of the whole population there were					
		MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Unmar'd	Mar'ied	Widow's	Unmar'd	Mar'ied	Widows
Charleston, 1848	14,187	34.51	14.47	1.26	28.55	14.93	6.18
Boston, 1845	114,366	32.97	16.33	.45	30.67	16.25	3.33
Dublin, 1841	232,726	28.46	14.69	1.82	32.51	12.57	6.95
Ireland, 1841	7,039,659	34.46	13.92	1.34	34.47	14.30	3.51
Paris, 1841	1,194,503	29.92	20.46	1.83	22.09	20.18	5.52
France, 1841	34,230,178	28.28	18.95	2.18	27.03	18.87	4.69
Denmark, towns	79,057	32.76	15.02	1.76	29.99	14.75	5.72
Denmark county	223,614	31.73	16.85	1.99	28.72	16.81	3.90

The annexed table is the one from which the foregoing abstracts have been taken :

Ages.	AMERICAN MALES.				FOREIGN MALES.				Total American and Foreign.
	Married	Single.	Widowed.	Total	Married	Single	Widowed.	Total	
15 to 20		564	1	565		111		111	676
20 to 25	70	486	1	557	29	216	1	246	803
25 to 30	177	265	4	446	84	212	2	298	744
30 to 35	238	119	9	366	187	126	3	316	682
35 to 40	228	86	13	327	158	77	8	243	570
40 to 45	162	56	10	228	85	43	8	136	364
45 to 50	143	38	17	198	88	28	7	123	321
50 to 55	90	32	13	135	58	22	4	84	219
55 to 60	65	14	7	86	48	19	9	76	162
60 to 65	54	15	16	85	22	10	9	41	126
65 to 70	17	8	12	37	10	4	5	19	56
70 to 75	13	4	6	23	7	3	7	17	40
75 to 80	6	2	1	9	10	5	2	17	26
80 to 85	2	1	2	5	0	2	3	5	10
85 to 90	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
90 to 95	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
95 to 100									0

Ages.	AMERICAN FEMALES.				FOREIGN FEMALES.				Total American and Foreign.
	Married	Single.	Widowed.	Total	Married	Single	Widowed.	Total	
15 to 20	46	531	0	577	15	56	0	71	648
20 to 25	243	324	11	578	98	76	4	178	756
25 to 30	311	149	27	487	162	55	16	233	720
30 to 35	234	110	45	389	126	36	13	175	564
35 to 40	216	107	76	399	101	21	15	137	536
40 to 45	190	82	73	345	56	14	20	90	435
45 to 50	98	40	54	192	32	9	22	63	255
50 to 55	68	48	95	211	21	4	30	55	266
55 to 60	34	26	68	128	16	2	15	33	161
60 to 65	20	31	76	127	6	7	23	36	163
65 to 70	8	9	46	63	3	5	26	34	97
70 to 75	6	6	52	64	2	3	11	16	80
75 to 80	2	3	27	32	2	1	4	7	39
80 to 85	2	3	7	12	0	1	8	9	21
85 to 90	1	1	5	7	0	0	4	4	11
90 to 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
95 to 100	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

THIS is the first time that an attempt has ever been made in Charleston to obtain positive information relative to the occupations of the inhabitants. In the United States Census, taken every ten years, the occupations, under general heads, such as Commerce, Agriculture, Mining, &c., have been noted by districts, which prevents our obtaining any information on this head relative to the City proper, for past years. In taking the present Census there was a space left in the Schedules headed occupations, and the Enumerators desired to enquire of each head of a family his occupation, trade or profession, as well as that of each member of his household capable of labor, and to write the same opposite to the name of the individual. By this mode we have succeeded in obtaining a very near approximation to the end desired.

In arranging an abstract of this information we have adopted the plan of Mr. Shattuck, classifying the occupations according as they contribute to personal necessities and comfort, under fourteen heads, as follows :

Whites.

1—	Those contributing to Building,		224
2	“ “ “ Education,	54F	49
3	“ “ “ Food,	91F	529
4	“ “ “ Furniture,	1F	138
5	“ “ “ Health,	6F	138
6	“ “ “ Religion,		52
7	“ “ “ Justice,		278
8	“ “ “ Literature and Fine Arts,		122
9	“ “ “ Locomotion,		95
10	“ “ “ Machinery,		20
11	“ “ “ Navigation,		278

Whites.

12—	Those contributing to Clothing,	230F	334
13	Unclassified Mechanics,		97
14	“ Residue of Population,	134F	1569
		—	—
Total.		516F	3923

The total number of male whites, in the city, between 20 and 90 years of age were 3,547 for the year ending the first of December, 1848, deducting this amount from the ascertained occupations, 3,923, and there remains 376 under twenty, who are engaged in the various active pursuits of life.

The occupations of the blacks and free colored have been arranged in the same manner, and are as follows :

Blacks.

1—	Those contributing to Building,		213
2	“ “ “ Clothing,	57F	46
3	“ “ “ Food,	30F	75
4	“ “ “ Furniture,		12
5	“ “ “ Health,	2F	1
6	“ “ “ Literature,		8
7	“ “ “ Locomotion,		87
8	“ “ “ Navigation,		101
9	Unclassified Mechanics,		147
10	“ Residue of Blacks,	3770	2806
		—	—
Total.		3859F	3406

The total number of male slaves between the ages of 10 and 80 were 3,724; deducting the ascertained occupations from this amount and there remains only 318 whose occupations have not been ascertained.

The total number of female slaves between the ages of 15 and 80 years were 3,931; deducting the amount of ascertained occupations from this and there remains but 72 whose avocations have not been ascertained.

OCCUPATIONS.

31

Free Colored.

1—	Those contributing to Building,		47
2	“ “ “ Clothing,	247F	82
3	“ “ “ Food,	28F	36
4	“ “ “ Furniture,		1
5	“ “ “ Health,	10F	4
6	“ “ “ Locomotion,		20
7	“ “ “ Machinery,		5
8	“ “ “ Navigation,		1
9	Unclassified Mechanics,		9
10	“ Residue of Free Colored,	37F	58

Total.		322F	263
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The aggregate of free colored males between the ages of 15 and 80 were 298; from this deduct the ascertained occupations, 263, and there remains but 35 whose occupations have not been enumerated.

WHITES.

1. <i>Contributing to Building.</i>	Hair dressers,		6
Architects,	3	Hair braiders,	2F 1
Carpenters,	117	Hosiers,	1
Joiners,	3	Laundresses,	13F 0
Lumber dealers,	7	Mantua-makers,	38F 0
Masons,	60	Milliners,	44F 0
Painters,	15	Seamstresses,	87F 0
Plaisterers,	9	Shoe makers,	13
Plumbers,	1	Straw goods dealers,	2
Stone Cutters,	7	Tailors,	6F 68
Wharf builders,	2	Umbrella makers,	5
	—	Wig makers,	2
Total.	224	Worsted dealers,	1F 1
		Total.	230F 334
2. <i>Contributing to Clothing.</i>			
Bleachers,	1		
Boot and Shoe dealers,	39	3. <i>Contributing to Education.</i>	
Boot and Shoe makers,	67	Music teachers,	5F 10
Cap makers,	8	School teachers,	47F 33
Clothing dealers,	19	Teachers Modern Lan-	
Curriers,	1	guages,	4
Dry good dealers,	39F 86	Teachers of Dancing,	2F 2
Dyers,	4		
Hat dealers,	10	Total.	54F 49

WHITES.

4. <i>Contributing to Food.</i>			6. <i>Contributing to Health.</i>		
Bakers,	1F	35	Bath keepers,		2
Bar keepers,		16	Botanic Practitioners,	1F	2
Bacon dealers,		1	Dentists,		11
Boarding-house keepers,	40F	14	Druggists,		25
Bottlers,		1	Midwives,	5F	0
Butchers,		4	Physicians,		89
Cigar makers,		10	Sextons,		4
Confectioners,	4F	13	Undertakers,		5
Farmers,		6			
Fishermen,		10	Total.	6F	138
Fruiterers,	9F	40			
Gardeners,	1F	5	7. <i>Contributing to Religion.</i>		
Grain dealers,		8	Clergymen,		52
Grocers,		205			
Hotel keepers,	1F	3	Total.		52
Ice dealers,		2			
Market women,	1F	0	8. <i>Contributing to Justice.</i>		
Milk venders,	8F	0	City officers,		35
Pastry Cooks,	1F	0	Constables,		6
Planters,	25F	101	Consuls,		5
Restaurant keepers,		2	Custom-house officers,		34
Seedsman,		3	Gaugers,		4
Sugar refiners,		6	Judges,		3
Sugar boilers,		1	Lawyers,		76
Syrop makers,		1	Measurers of Lumber and		
Tavern keepers,		36	Wood,		3
Tobacconists,		6	Notaries Public,		2
Total.	91F	529	Police officers,		10
5. <i>Contributing to Furniture.</i>			Port Wardens,		5
Basket makers,		1	State officers,		11
Cabinet makers,		26	United States officers,		4
Carvers and Gilders,		6	Watchmen,		90
Carpet dealers,		2			
Coal dealers,		5	Total.		278
Crockery dealers,	1F	8	9. <i>Contributing to Literature and</i>		
Furniture store-keepers,		6	<i>the Arts.</i>		
Gas pipe-fitters,		8	Artists,		10
Jewellers,		17	Book binders,		10
Military store-keepers,		2	Book dealers,		10
Oil and Paint dealers,		3	Daguerreotypers,		3
Organ builders,		1	Editors,		5
Paper hangers,		1	Engravers,		1
Piano builders,		3	Librarians,		3
Silver-smiths,		1	Painters,		11
Tinners,		23	Printers,		65
Upholsterers,		10	Stationers,		4
Watch-makers,		15			
			Total.		122
Totals.	1F	138			

WHITES.

10. <i>Contributing to Machinery.</i>		Lock-smiths,	3
Mill-wrights,	4	Moulders,	3
Boiler-makers,	6	Pump and Block makers,	3
Machinists,	10	Turners,	2
Total.		Total.	97
11. <i>Contributing to Locomotion.</i>		14. <i>Unclassified residue of Population.</i>	
Carriage dealers,	8	Accountants,	98
Coachmen,	2	Actors,	7
Coach makers,	10	Apprentices,	5F 56
Coach Painters,	3	Army officers,	2
Coach trimmers,	6	Auctioneers,	11
Draymen,	18	Bank officers,	50
Farriers,	2	Brokers,	21
Harness makers,	10	Clerks,	3F 665
Horse-shoers,	4	Collectors,	17
Omnibus drivers,	3	Commission Merchants,	13
Railroad clerks,	7	Cotton brokers,	3
Saddlers,	19	Engineers,	43
Stable-keepers,	7	Exchange brokers,	3
Wheel-wrights,	6	Factors,	49
Total.		Gas Company officers,	2
12. <i>Contributing to Navigation.</i>		Hard-ware dealers,	9
Inspector of Steamboat Boilers,	1	House servants,	100F 18
Nautical store-keepers,	1	House-keepers,	13F 0
Navy officers,	8	Insurance officers,	5
Navy agent,	1	Journeyman,	4
Pilots,	26	Iron-mongers,	3
Riggers,	5	Keepers of public institutions,	2F 8
Sail makers,	9	Laborers,	192
Seamen,	150	Lottery dealers,	1
Ship Chandlers,	4	Merchants,	208
Ship Brokers,	1	Mill superintendents,	14
Ship Carpenters,	48	Monthly nurses,	7F 0
Ship Joiners,	4	Musicians,	16
Wharfingers,	20	Music dealers,	3
Total.		Pedlers,	6
13. <i>Unclassified Mechanics.</i>		Porters,	8
Bell-hangers,	7	Salesmen,	1
Black-smiths,	45	Showmen,	5
Brass-workers,	2	Stevedores,	1
Coopers,	20	Store-keepers,	4F 0
Copper-smiths,	5	Surveyors,	2
Cutlers,	1	Traders,	1
Gun-smiths,	6	Variety-store-keepers,	8
		Wood Factors,	16
		Total.	134F 1569

WHITES AND SLAVES.

15. <i>Students.</i>		5. <i>Contributing to Health.</i>	
College,	56	Monthly nurses,	2F 0
Divinity,	9	Sextons,	1
Medicine,	29		— —
Military Academy,	61	Total.	2F 1
Law,	11	6. <i>Contributing to Literature.</i>	
Total.	166	Book binders,	3
		Printers,	5
		Total.	8
SLAVES.		7. <i>Contributing to Locomotion.</i>	
1. <i>Contributing to Building.</i>		Coachmen,	15
Bricklayers,	68	Coach makers,	3
Carpenters,	110	Draymen,	67
Painters,	9	Saddlers,	2
Plasterers,	16		—
Wharf builders,	10	Total.	87
Total.	213	8. <i>Contributing to Navigation.</i>	
2. <i>Contributing to Clothing.</i>		Boatmen,	7
Barbers,	4	Sailors,	43
Boot makers,	4	Ship Carpenters,	51
Mantua-makers,	4F 0	Total.	101
Seamstresses,	20F 0	9. <i>Unclassified Mechanics.</i>	
Shoe makers,	2	Black-smiths,	40
Tailors,	36	Brass-founders,	1
Washer-women,	33F 0	Coopers,	61
Total.	57F 46	Mechanics,	45
3. <i>Contributing to Food.</i>		Total.	147
Bakers,	39	10. <i>Unclassified Residue of Blacks.</i>	
Butchers,	6	Apprentices,	8F 43
Confectioners,	4	House servants,	3,384F 1,888
Cooks,	11F 3	Laborers,	378F 838
Fishermen,	15	Porters,	35
Fruiterers,	1F 0	Stevedores,	2
Gardeners,	3		— —
Huxters,	11F 0	Total.	3,770F 2,806
Market-sellers,	6F 0	11. <i>Superannuated and Disabled.</i>	
Pastry Cooks,	1F 0	54 Females	38
Cigar makers,	5	FREE COLORED.	
Total.	30F 75	1. <i>Contributing to Building.</i>	
4. <i>Contributing to Furniture.</i>		Bricklayers,	10
Cabinet makers,	8	Carpenters,	27
Tinners,	3	Painters,	4
Upholsterers,	1	Ship-carpenters,	6
Total.	12	Total.	47

FREE COLORED.

2. Contributing to Clothing.			8. Contributing to Navigation.		
Barbers,		14	Seamen.		1
Boot makers,		3			
Dry good dealers,		1	9. Unclassified Mechanics.		
Laundresses,	45F	0	Black-smiths,		4
Mantua-makers,	128F	0	Coopers,		2
Milliners,		7	Copper-smiths,		1
Seamstresses,	68F	0	Mechanics.		2
Shoe-makers,		14			—
Tailors,	6F	42	Total.		9
Upholsterers,		1			
Total.	247F	82	10. Unclassified Residue of Free Colored.		
3. Contributing to Food.			Apprentices,	7F	14
Bakers,		1	House servants,	28F	9
Butchers,		4	Janitors,		1
Confectioners,	2F	2	Laborers,	2F	19
Cooks,		16	Millers,		1
Fruiterers,	1F	1	Porters,		5
Fishermen,		14	Stevedores,		1
Hotel-keepers,	1F	1	Store keepers,		5
House-keepers,	4F	0	Wood factors.		3
Huxters,		4			—
Market-dealers,	4F	1	Total.	37F	58
Pastry cooks,	16F	0			
Cigar makers,		1	11. Superannuated.		
Tavern-keepers,		1	4 Females.		1
Total.	28F	36			
4. Contributing to Furniture.					
Tinners.		1			
5. Contributing to Health.					
Nurses,	10F	0			
Sextons,		4			
Total.	10F	4			
6. Contributing to Locomotion.					
Coachmen,		4			
Draymen,		11			
Livery-stable-keepers,		3			
Saddlers,		1			
Wheel-wrights,		1			
Total.		20			
7. Contributing to Machinery.					
Mill-wrights.		5			

LEGAL VOTERS OF THE POPULATION.

THE requisitions necessary to entitle an individual in the City of Charleston to exercise the right of suffrage, are that he should be a citizen of the United States, have lived in the State two years previous to the election, and in the City six months, or be possessed of a town lot at least six months before the time of voting; absence from the City, provided the individual goes with the intent of returning, does not debar him the privilege of voting. The age requisite for exercising the right of suffrage is twenty-one. The number of white inhabitants in the City of this age and over, according to the enumeration but recently completed, were 8,235, of which number 4,127 were males and 4,108 females. In elections appertaining to the City, it is likewise requisite that each voter should have registered his name and residence in the office of the City Treasurer one month prior to the election. The City Council, not long since, caused these names to be entered alphabetically into four volumes—one for each Ward—as books of reference for the managers of elections in cases of difficulty occurring at the polls as regards the right of any individual to vote. This system of registration commences from 1823, and from the volumes just referred to, we find that in a period of seven years, from 1823 to 1830, that there were 2,766 names registered, and from 1830 to 1848 inclusive, a period of eighteen years, there were 4,268, giving for total names registered in twenty-five years 7,034, an average of 281 annually.

From the ascertained number of legal voters by the recent Census, and the recorded votes for Mayor and Representatives in 1848 we have compiled the table, page 38, showing the per cent. that the legal voters

bear to the whole white population, and the per cent. of votes given to the number entitled to vote—or to what extent the inhabitants exercise their right of suffrage.

The largest number of votes ever polled in the City prior to 1847 were 2,069 in 1832 or 16.12 per cent. of the population, and 62.58 per cent. of the males over 21 years of age. At the election for Mayor and Aldermen in 1848, the total votes given were 1,814 or 12.78 per cent. of the entire white population, and 66.08 per cent. of votes given, to the legal voters; and in the same year, one month after, at the election for State Senator and Representatives, the total votes polled were 2,374 or 16.73 per cent. of the population, and 86.48 per cent. of votes given, to the legal voters. This increase of 20.48 per cent. in the latter election is in some measure attributable to its taking place in October, by which time all those absent during the Summer on business or pleasure have returned; and likewise to the excitement caused by the Presidential election.

The table, page 39, exhibits the votes given for Mayor for 19 years, and has been compiled for those who may desire, at some future period, to investigate further this interesting subject.

*Statement of the number and proportion per cent. of the Votes given in the several Wards in 1848,
and the number in 1832 and 1847.*

WARD	ELECTION OF MAYOR, 1848.						ELECTION OF STATE SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES FOR 1848.					
	Legal Voters.			Votes given.			Legal Voters.			Votes given.		
	Number	In each 100 population.	In each 100 legal voters.	Number	In each 100 population.	In each 100 legal voters.	Number	In each 100 population.	In each 100 legal voters.	Number	In each 100 population.	In each 100 legal voters.
1	497	21.54	63.96	318	13.78	13.78	497	21.54	91.14	454	19.67	91.14
2	499	19.35	63.32	316	12.21	12.21	499	19.35	78.55	392	15.20	78.55
3	763	19.57	79.42	606	15.54	15.54	763	19.57	90.30	689	17.67	90.30
4	986	18.24	58.21	574	10.58	10.58	986	18.24	85.09	839	15.52	85.09
Total	2,745	19.39	66.08	1,814	12.08	12.08	2,745	19.39	86.48	2,374	16.73	86.48

Votes given in 1832
and 1847 for Mayor.

1832. 1847.

430. 407

351. 353

584. 609

704. 737

2,069. 2,106

Statement of Votes given for Mayor, from 1830 to 1848 inclusive.

Years.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.		UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.	
	Votes given.	Names.	Votes received.	Majority.
1830	1,592	J. R. Pringle,	838	84
1831	1,972	H. L. Pinckney,	1,040	108
1832	2,062	H. L. Pinckney,	1,112	162
1833	1,221	E. W. North,	1,221	
1834	1,491	E. W. North,	1,491	
1835	735	E. W. North,	735	
1836	767	R. Y. Hayne,	767	
1837	1,427	H. L. Pinckney,	781	135
1838	1,519	H. L. Pinckney,	600	25
1839	458	H. L. Pinckney,	458	
1840	1,532	J. F. Mintzing,	687	329
1841	1,566	J. F. Mintzing,	1,053	540
1842	974	John Schnierle,	974	
1843	1,013	John Schnierle,	1,013	
1844	334	John Schnierle,	334	
1845	664	John Schnierle,	664	
1846	1,487	T. L. Hutchinson,	769	51
1847	2,089	T. L. Hutchinson,	1,162	235
1848	1,665	T. L. Hutchinson,	966	267
		H. L. Pinckney,	754	
		J. R. Pringle,	932	
		H. A. DeSaussure,	950	
		No opposition.		
		No opposition.		
		No opposition.		
		No opposition.		
		James Lynah,	646	
		James Lynah,	575	344
		No opposition.		
		R. W. Seymour,	358	487
		H. L. Pinckney,	513	
		No opposition.		
		No opposition.		
		No opposition.		
		No opposition.		
		John Schnierle,	718	
		John Schnierle,	927	
		S. P. Ripley,	699	

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

IN endeavoring to make some estimate of the amounts which have been and are expended in this community for benevolent purposes, it is not pretended to convey the idea that anything like the sums really devoted to these purposes by the benevolent and charitable have been accurately ascertained. A large amount is annually contributed by churches and individuals for temporary aid to one or other of the charitable, moral or religious associations, of which sums no record can be kept; they serve the purpose for which they were intended and are forgotten, save by those who have received the benefit. The daily calls thus made upon the community are promptly responded to, and could the aggregate of the amounts so expended be ascertained, it would equal, if not exceed, the sums which are ostensibly known.

The sums annually devoted to benevolent purposes is large, if it be considered that it is contributed by a white population of only 14,187 persons, and is destined solely for the relief only of the whites and free colored, whose number only reaches 15,679. The slave population requires no relief from public charities; in old age and decrepitude they become a charge upon the master, by whom it is borne with alacrity and cheerfulness. Neither is it believed that the following list contains the names or charities of all the benevolent or moral associations that exist in the community. There are many smaller societies connected with the various churches, the names and objects of which are only known to the benevolent founders and the recipients of their charity, which each expend annually one to three hundred dollars in the relief of poverty and sickness. The names of some of the larger and more wealthy

societies have also been omitted from the inability to obtain the accurate knowledge that was desirable. In almost all instances applications to the officers of the several societies for information as to the amount of their annual charities have been met with prompt and cheerful acquiescence, in no case has information been refused, in a few only has it been promised, but withheld, perhaps, chiefly from the want of time on the part of the officers to overlook their books.

The following table exhibits the name and date of foundation of the charitable associations, with the amount of their annual charities.

Name of Society.	Date of Charter.	Amount annually expended in charity.
South-Carolina Society,	1736	\$8,305
St. Andrews' Society,		about 2,000
Fellowship Society,		2,790
German Friendly Society,		about 1,500
St. George's Society,		300
Society for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of the Protes- tant Episcopal Church of South-Carolina,		3,500
Mechanics Society,		900
Hebrew Orphan Society,	1801	1,300
Ladies' Benevolent Society,		800
Methodist Female Friendly Society,		238
I. O. O. F., of South-Ca- rolina, (four Lodges in Charleston) average an- nual charities for 7 years,		2,889 01
New England Society.		200

Besides these, there are other charitable associa-
tions which do not give money to their beneficiaries,

but who relieve their necessities in other and equally substantial ways, such as the distribution of food, fuel, clothing, supplying nurses during sickness, &c. &c. There is also another class of societies who have but a small stated income, and who expend no specified annual sum in charities, but which give succor and relief to distressed seamen, provide for them, when in port, a home free from the temptations and debaucheries of Sailor's boarding houses, and also procure for them the services of a regular pastor. Of the annual expenditures of these two classes of societies no estimate can be formed. Their annual income is limited, and when in need of funds in aid of their charitable purposes, they are assisted by donations from individuals and collections from the various churches.

In some of the larger and more wealthy associations specified above, the annual charities are small in proportion to their income and their funds, in consequence of the small number of persons who come within the scope of their charities, of this number is the New England Society.

An effort was also made to ascertain the sums which had been given by private individuals for religious, charitable or educational purposes. The following table exhibits these amounts, so far as they could be ascertained :

Purpose.	Name of Donor.	Amount.
Charleston College—to found a Professorship—late Elias Horry,		\$10,000
“ “ “ “ contributed by citizens,		20,000
South Carolina Society—to increase its Funds—Gabriel Manigault, - - - - -		22,222 22
Hibernian Society,—for relief of distressed Emigrants—Judge Burke, - - - - -		10,000
Medical Society of South Carolina—to establish a Hospital—Thomas Roper. Estimated. - - - - -		40,000
City Council—to establish a Dispensary—Alexander Shirras. Estimated. - - - - -		15,000

Purpose.	Name of Donor.	Amount.
City Council—to establish a Foundling Hospital—Miss Aiken.		
Estimated. - - - - -	- - - - -	5,000
Orphan House—to establish a fund for its support,		61,809 06
Charleston Port Society—to support a Minister for Seamen—		
John Hoff, - - - - -	- - - - -	10,000
Society for relief of Widows and Orphans of Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina—for the relief and support of distressed, disabled, and superannuate Ministers of the P. E. Church in South Carolina—Francis Withers,		20,000
South Carolina Society—donations to 1845, from various sources.		19,298 41

Of the above donations, those which are marked “estimated” were gifts of real estate, the value of which has been calculated by the amount of interest which it produces.

Of the public charities of the city, the most noble and beneficent is the Orphan House. Under the Act of the Legislature of 1783 incorporating the City of Charleston, the care of providing for the poor and educating and maintaining poor orphan children was devolved upon the City Council. In 1790 the City Council passed an Ordinance for the “establishment of an Orphan House in Charleston, for the purpose of supporting and educating poor orphan children, and those of poor, distressed and disabled parents who were unable to support and maintain them.” Under this Ordinance the corner stone of the present edifice was laid by John Huger, Esq., Intendant of Charleston, on the 12th November, 1792, and the building having been completed, the Commissioners on 18th October, 1794, introduced into the institution 115 children, the objects of the charity. The number of orphan children who have been received into the institution, nurtured and educated, since its origin, have a little exceeded sixteen hundred. The number in it at any time have never been less than 102 children, the greatest number 175; the latter was too many for comfortable accommodation. The female children and boys under seven

years of age occupy one wing of the building—the larger boys the other. The officers consist of a Steward, Matron, School-master, School-mistress, Sewing-mistress, and five female nurses. No adult male resides within the walls of the institution but the Steward. The institution is governed by a Board of Commissioners, annually elected by Council, who meet weekly and regulate its affairs, superintend the conduct of the officers and admit children. The Commissioners appoint a board of Ladies, Commissioners, who aid them in superintending the domestic economy of the house, attend to the management of the female departments, the clothing of the children, washing, mending, and such various duties as pertain most to female superintendence. The ladies meet weekly, and enter in a book their recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, and inform them of the domestic wants of the institution. There is a male school on the premises, out of the walls, but within the enclosure of the house, and a female school within the walls. In both, the ordinary branches of English education are taught; the boys are also employed in keeping the premises clean, grinding corn, &c., and the girls are taught sewing, washing, &c. If a boy exhibits talents, combined with high character, which attract the notice of his teachers, and of the Commissioners, he is sent to the High School of Charleston for preparatory College education either in Columbia or Charleston. The liberality of the City Council has provided for his education at the High School and Charleston College—the State of South Carolina at the Columbia College. There is a Sunday School in the institution, managed and attended to by a superintendent and male and female teachers from various churches in the city; also an infant Sunday school. The health of the children is remarkable,

arising partly from locality, food, cleanliness, regular habits, confinement within the large enclosure, where exercise can be freely taken, and partly from prompt, experienced and skilful medical supervision. The average mortality for a series of years would not exceed 1.50 per cent., which is extraordinary, when it is considered that the children are taken from the poorest classes of society and predisposed to disease from previous scanty, unwholesome food, defect of attention, poverty, distress, &c. The boys are apprenticed out to trades or mercantile pursuits, in the city or country, at about the age of 14 years, and are bound until 21 years of age. The girls are apprenticed to female occupations, or as assistants in families, until the age of 18 years, when free by law. Most of the latter turn out well; marry and settle down quietly as respectable mothers of families. The instances to the contrary are few. Many boys from the institution have been an honor and ornament to it. Several have attained high rank in the Navy, at the Bar, in the Legislature, in the Pulpit, in the Medical profession, and as Classical Instructors. Within the walls of the inclosure a Chapel has been erected, in which services are performed on every Sabbath, in the morning by one of the Commissioners in rotation, in the afternoon by the Ministers of one or other of the various Churches.

An effort also has been made to ascertain the amounts devoted to religious purposes annually in the community, but it was found impracticable to obtain such information as could give an accurate idea of, or even an approximation to the sum expended for this purpose, and the purpose was reluctantly abandoned.

PAUPERISM.

PAUPERISM is the inevitable accompaniment of cities ; in extent and degree it varies much in different places. There are two classes of persons in this city who receive the benefits of public charity. 1. Those who are admitted into the Poor House, and are there supported. 2. Those who receive daily stipulated quantities of food distributed from the house, but who live at their own homes. The first are denominated paupers, the second out-door pensioners. In addition to these two classes of paupers, there is attached to the Poor House, and in the same building, a Hospital into which are received all such sick persons as may apply for admission ; and within the same inclosure, in a separate building, is a lunatic department, for the use and benefit of the pauper lunatics of the city. The management of the whole pauper system is committed to the charge of twelve citizens, appointed annually by the City Council, and called Commissioners of the Poor. The board, thus constituted, has charge of all that pertains to the government of the Pauper, Hospital and Lunatic departments. They also regulate the admissions into the house, the number of out-door pensioners, and the quantity of food distributed among them. In addition to these charitable purposes the institution is used, in a measure, as a house of correction for the lighter classes of offences decided every morning in the Mayor's Court, such as drunkenness, riotous and disorderly conduct, &c. &c. From these several purposes to which the institution is applied, the number of persons admitted annually into the house far exceed the number of those who apply for admission from poverty or inability to obtain the means of subsistence. The records of the house, however, do not distinguish

the different classes of admissions, they have, therefore, necessarily been placed under one and the same head. The tables which follow have been compiled from the records of the house, and contain as many facts as could be obtained. In the following table will be found the number of persons received into the house for 18 years, including those admitted as paupers, as sick, as lunatics, and for punishment :

Years	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				HOW DISPOSED OF.			
	In the house.	Admitted	Born.	Total	Discharged or Eloped.	Indented.	Died.	Remaining.
1830	112	440	"	552	392	"	38	112
1831	105	349	"	454	275	"	25	105
1832	107	350	1	458	347	"	25	107
1833	114	346	"	460	294	2	29	114
1834	127	341	2	470	282	3	52	127
1835	103	371	1	475	299	4	32	103
1836	84	373	"	457	307	"	76	84
1837	88	340	"	428	345	3	40	88
1838	115	357	1	473	260	2	101	115
1839	112	595	"	707	501	1	72	112
Total.	1,067	3,862	5	4,934	3,302		490	1,067
Av'age.	106	386		493	330		49	106
1840	91	501	"	592	456	2	55	91
1841	94	426	1	521	423	"	23	94
1842	102	322	"	424	295	"	12	102
1843	104	351	2	457	302	"	30	104
1844	95	428	"	523	398	"	24	95
1845	110	314	"	424	315	1	24	110
1846	96	354	2	452	315	"	22	96
1847	114	352	4	470	343	4	19	114
1848	88	410	1	499	354	"	23	88
Total.	894	3,458	10	4,362	3,201	7	232	894
Av'age.	99	384	1.1	486	356		25	99

The largest number of persons in the house at any one time amounted to 162, in 1827; the smallest number was 75, in 1841. In the ten years, 1830-39, the largest number of admissions into the house were in 1839—the smallest number was in 1837. The mean number in the house in the series of years were very nearly equal; and the mean number admitted, in the two

series, was very nearly the same—the difference being only seven. The greatest difference in the two series of years is in the average number of deaths, being within one of being twice as large in the first series as in the second.

The following table exhibits the number of persons admitted in the house during nineteen years—from 1830 to 1848; the number of persons who received relief as out-door pensioners; the number who received relief as transient poor; and the number of paupers, permanent residents of the city.

Year.	Out-door Pensioners.	Admissions into Poor House.	Total.	Transient Poor.	Permanent Poor.	Total.
1830	254	440	694	347	347	694
1831	236	349	585	291	294	585
1832	275	350	625	295	330	625
1833	255	346	601	284	317	601
1834	178	341	519	284	235	519
1835	198	371	569	301	268	569
1836	187	373	560	314	246	560
1837	162	348	502	296	206	502
1838	122	357	479	329	150	479
1839	130	595	725	535	190	725
1840	124	501	625	443	182	625
1841	162	426	588	378	210	588
1842	161	322	483	281	202	583
1843	182	351	533	303	230	533
1844	138	428	566	366	200	566
1845	141	314	455	280	175	455
1846	139	354	493	304	189	493
1847	155	352	507	294	213	507
1848	153	410	563	347	216	563
Totals.	3,352	7,320	10,672	6,272	4,400	10 672

SEXES.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1830	418	276	694
1831	345	240	585
1832	383	242	625
1833	363	238	601
1834	322	197	519
1835	317	252	569
1836	312	248	560
1837	262	240	502
1838	243	236	479
1839	418	307	725

SEXES—*Continued.*

Year.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1840	331	294	625
1841	304	284	588
1842	246	237	483
1843	326	207	533
1844	365	201	566
1845	262	193	455
1846	251	242	493
1847	267	240	507
1848	304	259	563
Totals.	6,039	4,633	10,672

The next table exhibits the places of birth of the paupers who received admission into the house, and of those who received out-door relief. It will be seen from this table, that of the former, the largest number were born out of Charleston; of the latter, the largest number were natives.

PAUPERISM.

Year.	BORN IN UNITED STATES.		BORN OUT OF THE U. STATES.		Unknown.	Total admitted into Poor House.
	In Charles-ton.	Out of Charles-ton.	In Ireland.	In other places.		
1830	93	147	83	117		440
1831	58	114	71	106		349
1832	55	112	83	100		350
1833	62	109	56	119		346
1834	57	112	56	116		341
1835	70	142	52	107		371
1836	59	143	72	98	1	373
1837	44	113	78	105		340
1838	28	116	93	120		357
1839	60	186	187	162		595
1840	58	164	148	131		501
1841	48	91	165	122		426
1842	41	94	91	96		322
1843	48	96	105	102		351
1844	62	101	126	139		428
1845	34	61	108	110	1	314
1846	50	109	106	89		354
1847	58	103	115	75	1	352
1848	63	107	164	74	2	410
Total	1,048	2,220	1,959	2,088	5	7,320

OUT-DOOR PENSIONERS.

Year.	BORN IN UNITED STATES.		BORN OUT OF THE U. STATES.		Unknown.	Total Relieved.
	In Charles-ton.	Out of Charles-ton.	In Ireland.	In other places.		
1830	132	69	21	32		254
1831	127	67	16	26		236
1832	139	88	19	29		275
1833	126	73	21	35		255
1834	73	74	12	19		178
1835	80	85	16	17		198
1836	87	79	7	14		187
1837	75	59	7	21		162
1838	80	31	4	7		122
1839	64	30	8	28		130
1840	55	44	10	15		124
1841	74	59	10	19		162
1842	79	47	16	19		161
1843	93	33	20	36		182
1844	84	27	13	14		138
1845	84	18	22	15	2	141
1846	74	25	25	15		139
1847	76	27	33	19		155
1848	81	26	34	12		153
Total	1,683	961	314	392	2	3,352

COST OF PAUPERISM.—According to the pauper system established in this State, an annual amount is contributed by the State towards the support of the transient poor of the city. The sum thus contributed is based upon a report made annually to the Legislature by the Commissioners of the Poor, of the number of persons receiving relief during the preceding year. The following table exhibits the total amount expended by the city for the support and relief of the Poor during six series of five years each, and also the amount contributed by the State during the same periods. The last series of five years present the income derived from the labor of the inmates during that period. It is to be regretted that the same information cannot be obtained for the preceding years—as the records of the house do not furnish this item.

Years.	Cost of Pauperism.	Income from labor.	Paid by State.	Net expense to City.
1819 to 1823	100,707 34	"	59,000	41,707 34
1824 to 1828	72,279 67	"	48,000	24,279 67
1829 to 1833	46,417 50	"	22,500	23,917 50
1834 to 1838	50,948 95	"	22,500	28,448 95
1839 to 1843	50,489 17	"	22,500	27,989 17
1844 to 1848	38,789 37	4,890 03	22,500	11,399 34

In the first period of five years, in the foregoing table, it will be seen that pauperism within the limits of the City of Charleston, cost the State and City, combined, the large sum of 100,707 34; whilst in the last five the cost was only 38,789 37; a diminution in the expense of pauperism, in a period of thirty years, of 61,917 97. The difference in the number of paupers now and for the first period, viz: from 1819 to 1824, varies but little, and cannot account for this vast difference in the expense of maintenance; it must be attributed, therefore, mainly to the zeal and economy with which the different boards of Commissioners have administered the affairs of the Institution. In the last five years the sum of 4,890 03 is given as the income from labor; if to this were added the value of the stone cracked, and from which the City draws the benefit in macadamizing the streets, (which valuation, however, is difficult to fix) it would be found that the net annual expense to the City for the support of the poor is very trifling, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars.

It has been stated above that no proper record has been kept of the annual admissions of Lunatics into the house. We are therefore only able to give the present numbers in the Lunatic department, and from the different wards in the City from which they have been sent.

WARDS.	WHITES.			SLAVES AND FREE COLORED.		
	Insane.	Idiotic.	Deaf and Dumb.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Deaf and Dumb.
1	3	0	1	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	1	2	0	0
4	17	0	3	0	0	1

CRIME.

THE Courts which take cognizance of crimes and misdemeanors in the City of Charleston are the Courts of General Sessions. The City Court, the Magistrates Court, and the Police or Mayor's Court.

The Court of General Sessions have jurisdiction extending over the entire Judicial District of Charleston, and embraces the City within these limits. In this Court all manner of crimes and misdemeanors can be tried, except the trial of free negroes and slaves.

The City Court has jurisdiction only within the corporate limits of the City, and can only try offences against the City Ordinances, and all misdemeanors occurring within the City, such as assault, battery, grand and petit larcenies, &c.; the trial is always by jury.

The Magistrates Court has jurisdiction over the crimes and misdemeanors committed by free negroes and slaves, and extends to life. This Court is regulated by Statute of the State, and has jurisdiction throughout the Parishes of St. Philips and St. Michaels, embracing within these limits the City of Charleston. The only class of persons who can be criminally tried before this Court is that of persons of color, and the trial is by a jury of free-holders.

The Police or Mayor's Court is held daily by the Mayor for the trial of riotous and disorderly persons assaulting the peace of the City. This Court has the power to inflict corporal punishment, by whipping, on persons of color, for disturbing the peace of the City; and as an ex-officio Magistrate, the Mayor has power to apprehend and commit to jaol, by warrant, white persons committing crimes and misdemeanors within the city.

The District jaol is the common place for confining white persons guilty of offences, both for the City and District, and no separate record is kept discriminating between the two. Persons of color, under sentence of death, are also usually confined in this jaol.

The City Work House is the place of confinement, generally, for slaves who have committed misdemeanors, or who are detained for trial, and who are lodged for punishment. No accurate records distinguish the offences committed within the City from those committed without the corporate limits.

The City Guard House is used for the confinement of white persons disturbing the peace of the City, and of persons of color who may be found in the streets after the ringing of the last bell without written permission; and all persons so confined are tried at the Mayor's Court on the morning after their commitment.

The jurisdictions of the Court of General Sessions and City Court being concurrent for certain classes of offences, and the records of the jaol not discriminating between persons committed for offences in the City and without its limit, render it impossible for us to prepare any statistical information in regard to crime which would be satisfactory or could be relied upon.

EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION.

IN 1811 the Legislature of the State passed an Act authorizing the immediate establishment of Free schools throughout the State; allowing to each district as many schools as Representatives sent to the Gene-

ral Assembly. The allowance for each school was fixed at three hundred dollars, making an annual appropriation of \$37,000, which, at 5 per cent., would be the interest on a capital of \$740,000; this appears to be a liberal allowance, but it is entirely inadequate to carry out the object desired, particularly in those districts which cover a large extent of ground, and are thinly populated.

The number of Representatives from Charleston District being seventeen the sum of 5,100 is annually received to defray the expenses of five Free Schools, four of which are located in the City and one on the Neck. These schools are conducted by five teachers, three males and two females; the former receiving a salary of 1,200 each, and the latter 750 each. From this salary the teachers are required to furnish a school room, and often, owing to the poverty of the scholars, they are compelled to furnish books, no allowance being made by the State for this purpose, so that after all expenses are deducted the teacher receives but a trifling sum for the arduous duties of instructing from 80 to 100 pupils.

The whole Free School system is under the direction of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature every three years for each election district. The Commissioners have the power of appointing Trustees to assist in the discharge of their duties—the services of both being gratuitous. They likewise have the following powers: 1. To fix the localities of schools. 2. To divide the election districts into divisions, assigning to each division one Commissioner with the delegated power of the Board and three Trustees. 3. To appoint school-masters, after having examined applicants, and to remove them if found to be unworthy the trust. 4. To decide on the admission of

scholars. 5. To arrange the system of instruction. 6. To unite the Free School fund, appropriated to their several Boards, with the funds of private schools for the purpose of instructing as many poor scholars as it will pay for. 7. To draw on the State Treasury for the sum due in favor of each teacher, naming him, the number of his school, division, and time of service. 8. To superintend, generally, the management of the schools in their respective districts. 9. On the fourth Monday in October, to make a regular return to the Legislature or to such person as the Legislature may appoint, of the number of months each school has been kept open ; of the number of scholars attending each ; and of the sums drawn on account of each school.

There are likewise penalties attached for the neglect of a Commissioner in the performance of any of the above duties ; but as long as there is no head to superintend the general movement of the whole system, we fear that but little benefit will accrue to the State from the present Free School system.

The following is the last report of the Commissioners for Charleston, and simply specifies the number of scholars, not even distinguishing between the males and females :

	Scholars.	Money expended.
School No. 1.	132	1200
“ 2	82	1200
“ 4	80	750
“ 5	100	750
Total.	394	3900

The average time that these scholars remain at school is five years ; and the average cost of each, per annum, about \$10. They are instructed in orthography, reading, writing, grammar and arithmetic.

The High School of Charleston was founded by an Ordinance of the City Council in the year 1839, with a view of placing within the reach of every citizen, in connection with the College of Charleston, the means of giving his sons a complete liberal education, without the necessity of sending them away from under the parental eye and guardianship, and the wholesome and restraining influence of home, kindred and friends, during the most critical periods of their lives. The Ordinance ratifying the institution was ratified in May and the school went into operation on the first of July following : and in order to place the institution "on a firm and lasting foundation" the public faith of the City is pledged to pay annually, for one hundred years, the sum of one thousand dollars towards forming "a permanent and accumulating fund" for its benefit. The income arising from this fund, together with that derived from tuition, is to be expended for the improvement and enlargement of the school. The care and supervision of the school is lodged in a Board of Supervisors, consisting of the Mayor and four Aldermen of the City, (*ex officio*) and six Trustees of the College, who elect the Teachers and perform the other duties ordinarily assigned to such a Board, subject to the control and approval of the Council.

The course of study in this institution is extensive : embracing the English, French, and Classical Languages, together with Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. It is divided into two departments—the Classical and the English—into either of which boys can enter at the option of their parents.

According to the regulations adopted by the Board of Supervisors, boys are admitted as soon as they "can spell correctly, read fluently, and are acquainted with the four fundamental rules of Arithmetic." Scholars

usually enter at ten years of age, but some as early as eight or nine, and continue six or seven years, according as they go through a greater or less part of the course.

The building is located on the south side of Society street, and was erected in 1842, at an expense of 16,000 dollars. It is three stories high, the lower story forming a Chapel. The business of the institution is conducted by a Principal, who has entire control of the studies and discipline of the school, and by three assistants. The expense of tuition is fixed at \$10 per quarter. The average number of pupils in the school since its commencement has been between 130 and 150, and the whole number that have entered is very near eight hundred.

The Charleston College was chartered in 1791, with all the powers usually granted to Colleges. But for many years it existed rather as an Academy or Grammar School than a College. About the year 1824 it was revised as a Collegiate Institution, with a Grammar School attached, and continued so until the year 1837, when it was re-organized by an arrangement between the Trustees and the City Council, whereby a surrender of all the property of the College was made to the City Council, in trust, for the purpose of re-establishing and maintaining the Institution upon a more improved plan. The Council is chargeable with the expenses of the College in case of the inadequacy of tuition fees and other income of the College, and acquiring the right of appointing Trustees, and also of being represented in the Board by members of their own body. The arrangement, so made, was confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, and the College has since continued to flourish, and now gives every promise of complete success.

Two new Professorships have lately been established: one of Belles Letters, which is supported by the liberal subscription of the citizens of Charleston and its vicinity—the other of Natural History, which is maintained by the interest arising from the annual appropriation of one thousand dollars for the formation of a City College fund under the Ordinance of the 6th May, 1839, and which has been accumulating up to the present time.

The expense of tuition in this Institution is eighty dollars per annum, and the class of the present year numbers sixty-seven.

The only two Libraries of any extent in Charleston are the Charleston Library Society, incorporated in 1754, and the Apprentices' Library Society, instituted in 1824. In the fire which occurred in 1778 the Charleston Library was almost entirely destroyed—it is at present, however, in a flourishing condition and contains upwards of twenty thousand volumes. The Apprentices' Library contains about four thousand volumes—collected principally by donations. During the summer months Lectures are given on various branches of science, by one of its members, every two weeks; it is in a thriving condition, and well answers the purpose for which it was instituted.

There are three daily papers published in the City, each of which have a large circulation, and are ably conducted. There is likewise a Medical Journal published bi-monthly—the Southern Review published quarterly.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

UNDER this head, more appropriately than any other, must the sources of the wealth of the City be arranged. Possessing but few manufacturing establishments, and therefore no intrinsic sources of wealth, it is to her commerce alone,—her exports, her imports,—her receipts and sales of produce from the interior, and the supply afforded in return—that she must depend for an increase of prosperity and wealth. No effort has ever been made hitherto to collect and arrange, in one connected series, all the attainable materials which go to make up this source of her prosperity. It has consequently been a work of much labor to bring together all the materials for the construction of the following tables. Some of it has been collected from private sources; some from published records and documents; and some from official sources.

For the information comprised under this head, embracing the subjects of Navigation and Tonnage, Imports, Exports, Crops, &c. &c., we are indebted to Mr. John B. DeSaussure, Factor of this City, whose practical knowledge of commercial matters is a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the tables. These are given as they have been furnished to us, without comment. They are so full as to afford in themselves almost a complete history of the commerce of Charleston, upon the subjects embraced in the tables.

Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Port of Charleston, S. C., of all Vessels, according to class, for each month in the year, for 21 years; Vessels coasting within the limits of the State, and Government Vessels excepted; compiled from the Harbor Master's Records.

ARRIVALS, including all vessels, whether entered at the Custom House or not.

1828	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	1829	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	1830	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	1831	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.
Jan.							Jan.	19	25	66	8	8	126	Jan.	22	35	74	14	7	152	Jan.	21	32	75	20	6	154
Feb.							Feb.	26	25	49	12	9	121	Feb.	18	18	49	16	10	111	Feb.	13	23	71	15	9	131
Mar.							Mar.	11	30	51	16	13	121	Mar.	15	18	72	16	14	135	Mar.	12	16	55	15	11	109
April	11	24	40	10	7	92	April	23	21	53	7	10	114	April	23	29	67	9	10	138	April	19	20	52	16	9	116
May	20	23	29	12	6	90	May	34	32	29	7	10	112	May	13	21	51	10	9	104	May	15	29	52	14	9	119
June	19	20	30	9	7	85	June	16	18	29	7	11	81	June	12	16	52	6	6	92	June	16	14	63	10	10	113
July	7	11	27	4	5	54	July	10	14	32	3	2	61	July	13	11	28	4	1	57	July	10	16	43	11	8	88
Aug.	5	5	43	4		57	Aug.	3	5	33	6		47	Aug.	8	10	22	6		46	Aug.	14	6	28	10	3	61
Sept.	2	10	19	9		40	Sept.	9	13	33	6		61	Sept.	9	5	42	8		64	Sept.	9	14	20	6	2	51
Oct.	27	16	26	14	2	85	Oct.	17	17	42	15	1	92	Oct.	20	12	39	15		86	Oct.	18	21	47	11	5	102
Nov.	33	23	43	28	4	131	Nov.	33	28	63	17	7	148	Nov.	24	22	57	27	3	133	Nov.	17	16	50	18	10	111
Dec.	35	36	57	14	10	152	Dec.	34	39	86	24	9	192	Dec.	10	17	68	19	7	121	Dec.	15	19	50	12	13	109
Total	159	168	314	104	41	786	Total	235	267	566	128	80	1276	Total	187	214	621	150	67	1239	Total	179	226	606	158	95	1264

DEPARTURES, including all vessels, whether cleared at the Custom House, or sailed without clearing.

1828	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	1829	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	1830	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	1831	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.
Jan.							Jan.	26	35	39	8	10	118	Jan.	30	39	90	9	8	176	Jan.	15	22	78	16	7	138
Feb.							Feb.	18	31	29	10	7	95	Feb.	26	24	52	16	10	128	Feb.	19	28	70	16	7	140
Mar.							Mar.	23	25	41	9	11	109	Mar.	23	30	81	20	12	166	Mar.	16	29	80	20	12	157
April	12	26	28	11	8	85	April	13	29	47	17	9	115	April	24	23	70	16	11	144	April	15	20	62	25	9	131
May	25	29	23	15	7	99	May	30	26	39	10	11	116	May	20	23	68	11	7	129	May	22	29	66	21	8	146
June	21	19	24	7	5	76	June	32	27	25	7	8	99	June	13	21	48	8	4	94	June	12	16	66	8	12	114
July	17	20	17	8	1	63	July	10	14	24	3	2	53	July	13	14	47	5	1	80	July	13	18	42	12	6	91
Aug.	8	10	32	5		55	Aug.	6	8	34	5	1	54	Aug.	8	8	17	5		38	Aug.	13	7	24	8	3	55
Sept.	2	5	21	5	1	34	Sept.	3	10	33	6	1	53	Sept.	5	6	30	6	2	49	Sept.	10	9	22	8	2	51
Oct.	14	13	11	7	5	50	Oct.	11	12	24	3	2	52	Oct.	8	14	35	12	1	70	Oct.	11	17	36	8	6	78
Nov.	22	11	26	11	4	74	Nov.	16	21	49	8	10	104	Nov.	16	8	55	18	2	99	Nov.	16	14	42	9	10	91
Dec.	38	27	26	6	10	107	Dec.	29	24	63	17	7	140	Dec.	25	20	48	16	8	117	Dec.	21	19	49	12	11	112
Total	159	160	208	75	41	643	Total	217	262	447	103	79	1108	Total	211	230	641	142	66	1290	Total	183	228	637	163	93	1304

Monthly Arrivals—continued.

1832	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	1833	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	1834	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	1835	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.
Jan.	47	43	68	8	11	177	Jan.	26	23	57	4	10	120	Jan.	31	38	61	1	8	139	Jan.	24	35	70	4	10	143
Feb.	18	26	73	5	11	133	Feb.	15	24	50	8	9	106	Feb.	10	26	43	5	9	93	Feb.	24	37	60	2	9	132
Mar.	21	31	66	7	11	136	Mar.	17	22	53	6	11	109	Mar.	29	37	77	3	16	162	Mar.	13	22	62	5	16	118
April	16	20	72	10	13	131	April	20	33	47	6	13	119	April	23	30	50	3	20	126	April	20	26	66	1	19	132
May	27	33	56	9	19	144	May	15	20	40	6	13	94	May	23	27	50	2	18	120	May	23	27	59	4	12	125
June	15	24	50	6	8	103	June	19	32	42	6	7	106	June	25	28	43	4	12	112	June	6	17	49	1	12	85
July	6	11	26	5	2	50	July	6	18	32	5	5	66	July	14	22	29	2	11	78	July	10	13	35	1	13	72
Aug.	13	8	27	6	1	55	Aug.	9	13	50	4	3	79	Aug.	16	23	42	4	5	90	Aug.	9	20	22	1	9	61
Sept.	6	12	25	2	2	47	Sept.	7	17	32	2	5	63	Sept.	11	20	19	5	1	56	Sept.	14	24	31	4	8	77
Oct.	21	27	30	10	5	93	Oct.	35	33	33	7	7	115	Oct.	38	31	33	9	10	121	Oct.	27	22	29	4	13	95
Nov.	24	22	42	12	10	110	Nov.	31	25	50	13	10	129	Nov.	33	43	56	7	15	154	Nov.	32	29	67	9	14	151
Dec.	52	47	61	7	13	180	Dec.	34	40	72	7	15	168	Dec.	27	34	72	4	14	151	Dec.	30	33	42	1	23	129
Total	266	304	596	87	106	1359	Total	234	300	558	74	108	1274	Total	280	359	575	49	139	1402	Total	232	305	592	33	158	1320

Monthly Arrivals—continued.

1836	1837	1838	1839	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.
Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	25	34	96	2	42	199
Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	23	31	126	3	42	225
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	15	38	87	1	48	189
April	April	April	April	24	35	81	3	52	195
May	May	May	May	15	25	53	3	53	149
June	June	June	June	29	34	45	5	50	163
July	July	July	July	4	17	23	2	46	92
Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	6	23	27	1	40	97
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	12	23	33	3	38	109
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	20	25	40		47	132
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	32	37	92	4	53	218
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	30	38	77	3	53	201
Total	Total	Total	Total	235	360	780	30	564	1969
Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	27	39	107	1	22	196
Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	22	43	98	1	20	184
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	17	39	110	1	25	192
April	April	April	April	34	40	105	3	24	206
May	May	May	May	35	29	66	2	33	165
June	June	June	June	19	28	73	4	28	152
July	July	July	July	14	24	39	2	24	103
Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	5	17	41	2	12	77
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	10	27	28	1	10	76
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	13	29	33		27	102
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	38	47	81	6	29	201
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	27	50	102	2	31	212
Total	Total	Total	Total	261	412	883	25	285	1866
Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	8	32	58		14	112
Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	19	33	78	1	14	145
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	34	38	91	3	21	187
April	April	April	April	19	32	77	4	18	150
May	May	May	May	13	16	53	3	17	102
June	June	June	June	16	31	34	2	18	101
July	July	July	July	17	18	43	3	21	102
Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	10	31	44	1	12	98
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	18	30	36	1	8	93
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	20	29	42	2	23	116
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	34	40	112	7	22	215
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	24	42	101	4	26	197
Total	Total	Total	Total	232	372	769	31	214	1618
Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	26	43	49	1	17	136
Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	32	26	45	4	15	122
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	31	37	78	2	17	165
April	April	April	April	19	26	60	6	15	126
May	May	May	May	15	31	44	3	19	112
June	June	June	June	21	29	53	1	19	123
July	July	July	July	11	14	42	1	17	85
Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	8	21	36		9	74
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	14	16	24		5	59
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	29	24	31	4	13	101
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	31	24	64	6	16	141
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	44	41	62	1	17	165
Total	Total	Total	Total	281	332	588	29	179	1409

Monthly Arrivals—continued.

1840	1841					1842													
	Total.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steam boats	Total.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steam boats	Total.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steam boats	Total.
January	204	27	39	79	6	53	204	40	33	85	1	45	204	24	37	86	1	48	196
February	173	20	27	72	4	50	173	7	26	79	3	44	159	24	30	52	2	45	153
March	179	20	30	71	5	53	179	24	12	48	1	48	133	20	32	65	3	41	161
April	163	37	28	56	2	40	163	26	23	44	6	46	145	15	25	61		41	142
May	143	21	22	50	1	49	143	13	22	36	4	49	124	32	28	45	1	53	159
June	109	16	14	30		49	109	8	26	38		48	120	11	22	46	1	46	126
July	95	7	16	33		39	95	13	18	25	2	44	102	9	24	17		42	92
August	82	5	17	30		30	82	6	19	43	4	37	109	4	9	18	2	35	68
Sept'ber.	89	10	17	28	1	33	89	8	19	25		36	88	13	19	24	1	43	100
October	158	20	30	62	1	45	158	21	31	26	2	44	124	31	24	42	5	45	147
Nov'ber.	167	29	22	61	8	47	167	43	32	56	5	46	182	40	32	45	2	45	164
Dec'ber.	178	29	26	72	2	49	178	47	35	59		42	183	42	42	77	1	48	210
Total.	1740	241	288	644	30	537	1740	256	296	564	28	529	1673	265	324	578	19	532	1718

Monthly Departures—continued.

	1840	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	1841	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	1842	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.
	January	44	47	94	5	52	242	January	27	26	74	2	45	174	January	44	40	75	1	46	206
	February	31	36	76	5	51	199	February	24	30	79	3	42	178	February	22	34	68	3	43	167
	March	19	32	81	4	49	185	March	36	25	82	2	50	195	March	36	27	65	3	41	172
	April	19	25	62	4	41	151	April	32	20	51	7	46	156	April	29	37	69	3	44	182
	May	37	23	56	1	52	169	May	18	24	42	5	48	137	May	24	25	55	1	49	154
	June	29	19	40		47	135	June	14	18	38	1	47	118	June	22	24	49	1	49	145
	July	7	17	30		39	93	July	13	23	29	2	42	109	July	10	15	27	1	42	95
	August	4	12	22	1	31	70	August	6	19	20	4	34	83	August	4	19	15	2	36	76
	Sept.	5	17	34		34	90	Sept.	6	17	31		39	93	Sept.	5	13	21		41	80
	Oct.	11	22	38		47	118	Oct.	7	24	24	1	44	100	Oct.	17	18	25	2	45	107
	Nov.	13	24	70	6	46	159	Nov.	21	28	33	1	42	125	Nov.	21	28	34	1	44	127
	Dec.	25	24	64	1	47	161	Dec.	31	23	46		42	142	Dec.	48	40	64		49	202
	Total	244	298	667	27	536	1772	Total	235	277	549	28	521	1610	Total	282	320	567	15	529	1713

Monthly Departures—continued.

1846	1847	1848	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.
Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	1	31	21	53	3	63	172
Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	3	36	21	44	1	58	163
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	6	38	31	65	3	62	205
April	April	April	6	31	23	46	2	60	168
May	May	May	4	25	27	37	1	62	156
June	June	June	5	22	21	37		64	149
July	July	July	8	15	14	18		62	117
Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	5	18	20	24		62	129
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	7	17	13	26		56	119
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	8	23	27	28		59	145
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	8	35	26	29		62	160
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	7	33	21	41		62	164
Total	Total	Total	68	324	265	448	10	732	1847

1846	1847	1848	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.
Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	1	32	27	53	1	63	177
Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	1	40	31	62	2	54	190
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	2	29	33	75	3	65	207
April	April	April	2	34	24	79		69	208
May	May	May	3	20	20	41	2	67	153
June	June	June	3	16	18	37	1	66	141
July	July	July	3	15	22	35	2	63	140
Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	1	13	15	14	1	62	106
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	2	20	17	27		60	126
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	5	27	19	26	1	64	142
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	4	21	13	34	1	64	137
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	3	26	22	41	1	62	155
Total	Total	Total	30	293	261	524	15	759	1882

NOTE.—In these tables Ships and Barques are rated as Ships; Galliot and Ketch rated as Brigs; Feluccas rated as Schooners.

Number and Class of Vessels arriving at the Port of Charleston, S. C., for 21 years, from 1st January to 31st December in each year; including all Vessels, whether entered at the Custom House or not; Vessels coasting within the limits of the State, and Government Vessels excepted. Compiled from the Harbour Master's Records.

FLAGS.

	COASTWISE.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.						UNITED STATES.						FOREIGN.										
	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steam boats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Ships.					
*1828	122	93	288	101	41		37	75	26	3								41		159	168	314	104	41		131	144	312	104	41		28	24	2	
1829	155	151	514	127	80		80	116	52	1								80		235	267	566	128	80		194	229	555	128	80		41	38	11	
1830	110	128	549	146	67		77	86	72	4								67		187	214	621	150	67		156	181	608	147	67		31	33	13	
1831	101	122	546	150	95		78	104	60	8								95		179	226	606	158	95		134	177	579	152	95		45	49	27	
1832	176	170	523	87	106		90	134	73									106		266	304	596	87	106		192	212	567	87	106		74	92	29	
1833	185	203	519	72	108		49	97	39	2								108		234	300	558	74	108		189	227	538	73	108		45	73	20	
1834	201	228	540	44	139		79	131	35	5								139		280	359	575	49	139		219	274	566	44	139		61	85	9	
1835	152	197	533	31	157	1	80	108	59	2								157		232	305	592	33	157		175	241	583	32	157		57	64	9	
1836	177	213	543	28	179		104	119	45	1								179		281	332	588	29	179		204	276	571	28	179		77	56	17	
1837	148	258	710	27	214		84	114	59	4								214		232	372	769	31	214		171	305	744	27	213		61	67	25	
1838	146	292	831	24	285		115	120	52	1								285		261	412	883	25	285		203	360	873	24	285		58	52	10	
1839	146	255	730	30	563	1	89	105	50									564		235	360	780	30	564		179	328	772	30	563		56	32	8	
1840	143	196	560	28	534	3	98	92	84	2								537		241	288	644	30	537		190	263	626	30	535		51	25	18	
1841	166	202	474	27	529		90	94	90	1								529		256	296	564	28	529		194	257	552	27	528		62	39	12	
1842	152	217	500	19	532		113	107	78									532		265	324	578	19	532		206	281	569	19	532		59	43	9	
1843	138	207	463	10	591		154	99	80									591		292	306	543	10	591		206	256	531	10	591		86	50	12	
1844	165	201	460	21	642		126	81	123	1								642		291	282	583	22	642		207	240	562	22	642		84	42	21	
1845	227	218	477	13	776	1	132	61	98	5								777		359	279	575	18	777		283	252	559	18	776		76	27	16	
1846	13	210	210	477	5	755		95	59	76	4	756	13					756		305	269	553	9	756		247	243	541	7	756		58	26	12	
1847	32	184	163	443	10	757	1	129	88	99	8	757	33					757		313	251	542	18	757		32	231	216	13	757		82	35	24	
1848	63	228	196	398	8	730	5	92	81	77	3	730	68					730		320	277	475	9	730		68	236	221	452	6	730		84	56	23

* This year contains only 9 months, the months of January, February and March are wanting.
† Under this head are included the Arrivals of the daily line of Steamboats between Wilmington and Charleston, and between Savannah and Charleston.

Number and Class of Vessels departing from the Port of Charleston, S. C., for 21 years, from 1st January to 31st December in each year; including all Vessels, whether cleared at the Custom House or not; Vessels coasting within the limits of the State, and Government Vessels excepted. Compiled from the Harbour Master's Records.

FLAGS.

	COASTWISE.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.						UNITED STATES.						FOREIGN.						
	Steam Ships	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steam boats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	
*1828		65	61	182	74	41		94	99	26	1			159	160	208	75	41		131	134	206	75	41		28	26	2			
1829		78	107	397	103	79		139	155	50				217	262	447	103	79		170	231	439	103	79		47	31	8			
1830		78	102	557	137	66		133	128	84	5			211	230	641	142	66		176	197	629	140	66		35	33	12	2		
1831		67	106	563	154	93		116	122	74	9			183	228	637	163	93		135	181	610	156	93		48	47	27	7		
1832		73	131	510	83	104		147	155	71				220	286	581	83	104		162	202	554	83	104		58	84	27			
1833		98	165	507	75	109		153	136	42	2			251	301	549	77	109		195	226	529	76	109		56	75	20	1		
1834		99	187	514	33	146		173	186	28	4			272	363	542	37	146		221	272	535	33	146		51	91	7	4		
1835		92	187	541	27	153		158	116	50	3		3	250	303	591	30	156		190	241	582	29	155		60	62	9	1		
1836		96	195	523	22	176		170	133	50	1		2	266	328	573	23	178		197	271	556	22	178		69	57	17	1		
1837		91	227	671	27	215		143	138	60	4		3	234	365	731	31	218		170	297	708	27	217		64	68	23	4		
1838		71	259	814	23	276		185	142	47	1			256	401	861	24	276		193	354	852	23	276		63	47	9	1		
1839		81	261	747	30	558		157	103	56		1		238	364	803	30	559		183	332	794	30	558		55	32	9			
1840		68	175	585	26	533		176	123	82	1	3		244	298	667	27	536		192	270	648	27	534		52	28	19			
1841		63	180	465	27	518		172	97	84	1	3		235	277	549	28	521		180	238	538	27	520		55	39	11	1		
1842		93	206	494	15	528		189	114	73		1		282	320	567	15	529		221	276	559	15	529		61	44	8			
1843		91	200	453	6	590		194	109	89	1			285	309	542	7	590		209	262	530	7	590		76	47	12			
1844		128	197	460	19	636		197	83	132	1			325	280	592	20	636		228	244	571	20	636		97	36	21			
1845		143	216	484	10	775		195	56	88	5	1		338	272	572	15	776		269	241	557	15	775		69	31	15			
1846	15	161	205	460	5	753	15	149	62	75	4	3	3	310	267	535	9	756		15	245	246	522	7	756		65	21	13	2	
1847	28	156	163	432	8	759	30	137	98	92	7		15	293	261	524	15	759		29	221	225	501	10	759	1	72	36	23	5	
1848	61	163	177	369	7	731	68	161	88	79	3	1	68	324	265	448	10	732		68	245	217	425	7	732		79	48	23	3	

OF THE VESSELS SAILING FOR FOREIGN PORTS, THERE SAILED FOR

OF THE VESSELS SAILING FOR FOREIGN PORTS, THERE SAILED FOR																														
Great Britain.				France.			The North of Europe.			The South of Europe.			West Indies.				All other Foreign Ports.													
Ships.		Brigs.		Ships.		Brigs.		Schooners.		Ships.		Brigs.		Schooners.		Ships.		Brigs.		Schooners.		Ships.		Brigs.		Schooners.		Ships.		
SteamShips		Ships.	Brigs.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Steamboats	
1828	69	30	15	13	1	5	15		1																					
1829	89	28	30	25		15	42																							
1830	107	39	13	19	1	11	35			2	4																			
1831	89	49	17	11		6	11			1	2																			
1832	103	47	28	26		12	18			1	3																			
1833	92	32	32	15		21	11			1	1																			
1834	94	28	34	23		32	31			6																				
1835	94	15	31	13		26	19			3	12																			
1836	88	10	36	21		31	16			5	9																			
1837	84	9	40	9	1	14	26				6																			
1838	116	9	45	25		17	26			3	6																			
1839	102	5	31	15		16	15				4																			
1840	111	9	36	15		28	30			1	3																			
1841	85	13	42	5		36	12			3	2																			
1842	86	12	63	7	1	26	24			6	4																			
1843	120	8	45	13		24	23				1																			
1844	127	14	37	1	1	20	19			2																				
1845	124	9	41	5		22	16			4	1																			
1846	79	3	38	8		15	8			5	3																			
1847	78	7	26	6		15	18			6	11																			
1848	109	8	17	5	3	21	20		3	5	19																			

* This year contains only nine months, the months of January, February and March are wanting.

† Under this head are included the Departures of the daily line of Steamboats between Wilmington and Charleston, and between Savannah and Charleston.

National Flags—continued.

	TOTAL FOREIGN FLAGS.										Central America.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Norway.		Sardinia.	Hanover.		Mexican.	Lubec.	Oldenburg.		Mecklenburg.		Genoa.	Haytian.	Portuguese.		Russian.	Brazilian.	Guatemalan.	Schooners.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Ships.	Brigs.		Ships.	Brigs.			Schooners.	Brigs.					Schooners.	Brigs.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Steam Ships		Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.		Schooners.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
Steamboats		Sloops.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1828	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*This year only contains nine months, the months of January, February and March are wanting.

Tonnage Entered into South-Carolina from Foreign Ports.														
TOTAL.														
FOREIGN.														
AMERICAN.														
No. Vessels.		Tons.	Crews.		No. Vessels.		Tons.	Crews.		No. Vessels.		Tons.	Crews.	
			Men.	Boys.				Men.	Boys.				Men.	Boys.
1st. Oct. 1821 to 30th Sept. 1822		31,900					14,436					46,336		
" 1822 "		30,485					23,300					53,785		
" 1823 "		39,945					17,548					57,493		
" 1824 "		29,373					16,323					45,696		
" 1825 "		38,463					18,261					56,724		
" 1826 "		38,665					25,418					64,083		
" 1827 "		25,154					25,010					50,164		
" 1828 "		27,696					23,597					51,293		
" 1829 "		50,859					21,760					72,619		
" 1830 "		24,379					29,011					53,390		
" 1831 "		19,995					32,974					52,969		
" 1832 "		17,831					32,012					49,843		
" 1833 "		18,251					36,008					54,259		
" 1834 "		22,466					30,938					53,404		
" 1835 "		24,250					32,048					56,298		
" 1836 "		26,032					32,656					58,688		
" 1837 "		37,242					27,356					64,598		
" 1838 "	146	26,522	1,263	55	94	27,674	1,174	194	240	54,196	2,437	249		
" 1839 "	177	36,695	1,596	73	80	23,950	951	157	257	60,645	2,547	230		
" 1840 "	163	29,757	1,396	37	88	25,862	1,088	126	251	55,620	2,484	163		
" 1841 "	171	32,146	1,470	59	101	32,021	1,248	196	272	64,167	2,718	255		
" 1842 "	172	39,028	1,697	73	116	41,055	1,502	262	288	80,083	3,199	335		
1st July 1843 "	163	28,604	1,318	37	152	47,239	1,805	271	315	75,843	3,123	308		
" 1844 "	208	40,334	1,823	16	98	31,856	1,248	163	306	72,190	3,071	179		
" 1845 "	162	33,096	1,429	9	76	25,622	964	188	238	58,718	2,393	197		
" 1846 "	181	38,974	1,670	12	102	36,261	1,334	227	283	75,235	3,004	239		
" 1847 "	138	27,434	1,184	5	117	35,073	1,369	194	255	62,507	2,553	199		

The years 1821-2 to 1832-3 have been taken from "Pitkin's Statistics of the United States, and from that period from Official Documents.

The years 1821-2 to 1832-3 have been taken from "Pitkin's Statistics of the United States, and from that period from Official Documents.

Tonnage Cleared from South-Carolina for Foreign Ports.

	AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL.			
	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		No. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.		No. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.
1st. Oct. 1821 to 30th Sept. 1822		48,524				15,237				63,761		
" 1822 " " 1823		54,637				24,069				78,706		
" 1823 " " 1824		61,092				18,878				79,970		
" 1824 " " 1825		57,520				17,081				74,601		
" 1825 " " 1826		63,820				18,848				82,668		
" 1826 " " 1827		68,854				24,601				93,455		
" 1827 " " 1828		47,555				25,596				73,151		
" 1828 " " 1829		66,337				24,473				90,810		
" 1829 " " 1830		52,464				20,405				72,869		
" 1830 " " 1831		48,426				29,045				77,471		
" 1831 " " 1832		47,893				41,836				89,729		
" 1832 " " 1833		49,099				37,478				86,577		
" 1833 " " 1834		60,347				40,495				100,842		
" 1834 " " 1835		48,703				33,476				82,179		
" 1835 " " 1836		61,552				35,036				96,588		
" 1836 " " 1837		49,609				39,256				88,865		
" 1837 " " 1838		73,881				33,536				107,417		
" 1838 " " 1839	212	51,828	2,166	97	102	30,627	1,243	187	314	82,455	3,409	284
" 1839 " " 1840	322	82,090	3,352	132	84	25,465	1,000	146	406	107,555	4,352	278
" 1840 " " 1841	262	63,469	2,649	124	105	28,716	1,154	191	367	92,185	3,803	315
" 1841 " " 1842	250	61,132	2,506	117	106	34,048	1,304	187	356	95,180	3,810	304
" 1842 " " 30th June 1843	261	71,400	2,797	129	123	43,191	1,577	232	384	114,591	4,374	361
1st July 1843 " " 1844	238	49,801	2,110	51	159	48,926	1,839	258	397	98,727	3,949	309
" 1844 " " 1845	328	86,768	3,474	32	126	33,912	1,271	200	454	120,680	4,745	232
" 1845 " " 1846	206	50,514	2,055	25	85	27,579	1,039	173	291	78,093	3,094	198
" 1846 " " 1847	222	55,429	2,191	10	117	40,792	1,499	184	339	96,221	3,690	194
" 1847 " " 1848	217	53,854	2,117	7	142	42,552	1,634	189	359	96,406	3,751	196

The years from 1821-2 to 1832-3 have been taken from "Pitkin's Statistics of the United States," and from that period from Official Documents.

Number and Class of Vessels engaged in Regular Lines as packet and passenger Lines, and as freight Lines between Charleston and the following Ports :

	CLASS OF VESSELS.								TONNAGE.							
	Steam Ships.	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Ketch.	Schooners.	Steamboats.	Total.	Steam Ships.	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Ketch.	Schooners.	Steamboats.	Total Tons.
Havana and } West Indies }	1			8	1	4		{ 14	1,115					442		2,829
Boston,			3	3				6			781	590				1,371
New-York,	2	11	2	8		5		28	1,798	5,424	763	2,092		950		11,027
Philadelphia,	2		1	2		9		13	1,200		196	300		1,450		2,950
Providence,				1		6		2				150		600		346
Baltimore,							4	4							600	
Wilmington,							4	4							1,538	1,538
Savannah,			3	2		2	4	4			677	600		350	1,070	1,070
New-Orleans.							4	7								1,627
Totals.	5	11	9	24	1	26	8	84	4,113	5,424	2,417	4,829	175	3,792	2,608	23,358

There are engaged in the Pilotage of Charleston Bar—

18 Full Branch Pilots
8 Second “ “

Employing nine Pilot Boats, with an aggregate tonnage of about 400 tons.

TONNAGE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

	Registered Tonnage employed in the Fo- reign trade	Enrolled and Licensed Ton- nage employed in the Coasting trade.	Total Ton- nage.	
1789	5,385	2,081	7,466	} There being no record of the District Tonnage during these four years, the Ton- nage has been calculated on the amount of Duties collected during those years on Ton- nage.
1790	15,816	3,417	19,233	
1791	23,856	4,875	28,731	
1792	21,338	4,566	25,904	
1793	12,998	2,059	15,057	} NOTE OF SEYBERT'S.
1794	21,369	4,550	25,919	
1795	25,484	4,465	29,949	
1796	29,994	6,992	36,986	
1797	31,361	7,762	39,123	
1798	33,753	8,123	41,876	
1799	38,567	7,957	46,524	
1800	43,732	7,480	51,212	
1801	51,192	8,688	59,880	
1802	31,354	8,653	40,007	
1803	30,993	9,101	40,094	
1804	41,869	8,814	50,683	
1805	35,108	9,143	44,251	
1806	40,159	8,987	49,146	
1807	45,223	7,788	53,011	
1808	41,628	8,889	50,517	
1809	42,676	8,144	50,820	
1810	43,355	9,573	52,928	
1811	19,390	11,095	30,485	
1812	14,960	15,511	30,471	} War. " " "
1813	17,476	12,596	30,072	
1814	21,597	11,474	33,071	
1815	24,501	12,668	37,169	
1816	23,881	13,733	37,614	
1817	24,391			
1818	14,585			
1819	15,591			
1820	15,177			
1821	16,249			
1822	12,843			
1823	12,276			
1824	12,177			
1825	10,712			
1826	12,067			
1827	12,695			
1828	12,871			
1829	7,842			
1830	7,044			
1831	5,803			
1832	5,837	9,723	15,560	
1833	6,038	8,021	14,059	
1834	6,200	9,781	15,981	
1835	9,260	8,221	17,481	
1836	8,413	15,224	23,637	
1837	11,849	17,835	29,684	

<i>Tonnage of South-Carolina—continued.</i>						
				Registered.	Enrolled and Li- censed.	Total.
1st Oct. 1838 to 30th Sept. 1839				17,295	16,019	33,314
“ 1839 “ “ 1840				17,444	16,222	33,666
“ 1840 “ “ 1841				12,954	11,440	24,394
“ 1841 “ “ 1842				13,650	9,819	23,469
“ 1842 “ 30th June 1843				11,162	10,415	21,577
1st July 1843 “ “ “ 1844				10,013	11,135	21,148
“ 1844 “ “ “ 1845				8,394	11,221	19,615
“ 1845 “ “ “ 1846				8,516	11,420	19,936
“ 1846 “ “ “ 1847				13,732	13,287	27,019
“ 1847 “ “ “ 1848				14,992	13,667	28,659

The tables from 1789 to 1816, inclusive, have been taken from “Seybert’s Statistical Annals of the United States.”

From 1817 to 1831, inclusive, have been taken from “Hazard’s United States Commercial and Statistical Register.”

From 1832 to 1848, are from Official Documents.

REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT RESPECTING NAVIGATION AND TONNAGE.

THE information relative to this subject being mostly confined to the Commercial community, we give for general information the following sketch of those regulations without entering into details :

The Sea Coast of the United States is divided by the Government into four Great Districts, viz :

1st. Extends from the extreme North-eastern point of Maine to the Amelia Islands at the mouth of the St. Mary’s river in Georgia, inclusive.

2nd. Extends from the Amelia Islands to Mobile Bay, exclusive of the City of Mobile.

3rd. Extends from Mobile Bay to the Rio Grande.

4th. Comprehends the entire Pacific coast of the United States, which was formed into a District at the last Session of Congress.

All vessels to be under the protection of the United States flag must be owned by citizens of the United States, and be commanded by a citizen thereof, and must be entered upon the records of the Collector of the Port where the vessel is owned, when they are entitled to such papers of nationality and protection as the owners desire. These papers are of three classes, viz :

REGISTERED TONNAGE.—To obtain which the vessel must be over 20 tons, and may then engage in the Foreign trade of the United States. Upon arriving at any port in the United States, from a Foreign voyage, the Captain must render to the Collector of the Port a manifest specifying the description and quantity of merchandise on board ; but a vessel under 30 tons cannot bring into the United States any dutiable merchandise.

If a vessel of Registered Tonnage sails from one port in the United States to another port in the United States, although both ports may lie within the limits of one of the Great Districts, such vessel must clear at the Custom House of the one port, and render to the Collector of the other a manifest specifying the description and quantity of the cargo on board.

If a vessel, having Registered papers, afterwards desires to engage in the Coasting trade of the United States, the Registered papers must be given up, and an Enrollment or License taken out.

The Registered papers of a vessel are of force so long as the owners remain the same, and no extensive change is made to the hull, or in the style of the rig-

ging ; but upon changes in either of these respects new papers must be taken out.

ENROLLED TONNAGE.—To obtain which the vessel must be over 20 tons, and may then engage in the Coasting trade of the United States, and in the Fisheries ; but cannot, under these papers, engage in the Foreign trade of the United States.

This class may trade between any of the ports lying within the limits of one of the Great Districts without clearing or entering at the Custom House of either port, or rendering any account of the cargo, except in certain cases hereafter specified ; but if sailing from a port within one of the Great Districts to a port within any of the other Great Districts, the vessel must clear at the one port, and render to the Collector of the other a manifest specifying the description and quantity of the cargo on board.

To engage in the Foreign trade of the United States, the papers of Enrollment must be given up, and a Register taken out.

Papers of Enrollment are of force until a change of owner, or extensive change in the hull or style of rigging, as in the case of Register's Tonnage.

LICENSED TONNAGE.—To obtain which the vessel must be not less than five, nor more than twenty tons, and may only engage in the Coasting trade of the United States, under similar regulations as to clearing and entering at the Custom House, as are of force for Enrolled Tonnage.

Licensed papers must be renewed annually.

All vessels of Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage engaged in the Coasting trade of the United States, may carry on such trade within the limits of any one of the four Great Districts without clearing or entering, or rendering any account of the cargo, provided there is not on board of such vessel,

Distilled Spirits, in casks, exceeding 500 gal.			
Wine	do	do	250 do
Wine	in bottles	do	100 doz.
Sugar, in casks or boxes,	do	3,000	lbs.
Tea, in chests or boxes,	do	500	do
Coffee, in casks or bags,	do	1,000	do

Foreign merchandise, in their original packages, exceeding in value \$400, or goods, wares and merchandise, being articles of Foreign growth or manufacture, whose aggregate value exceeds \$800.

Vessels under 40 tons cannot carry Slaves Coastwise.

DRY DOCK.

THE "Floating Dry Dock," in Charleston, has been pronounced by competent judges, one of whom has been engaged in the construction of similar Docks in New York, to be one of the best Docks of its kind in the United States. It is the "Balance Dock" of J. S. Gilbert's Patent; the plan adopted by Congress for the construction of floating docks for Government use.

We have been kindly furnished with the following particulars, at our request, by Mr. James Marsh, the proprietor.

The enterprise of the undertaking originated with himself, and was constructed with his own private means; it was built in Charleston by his own mechanics, under his own supervision, and was launched and went into operation in February, 1845.

The Dock is 160 feet in length, 52 feet in width, and 20 feet in depth; it can accommodate a vessel of 1,500

tons or over, provided the length of the vessel does not exceed 164 feet; it has docked a vessel of 1,000 tons burden and 164 feet long.

In docking, if desirable, it is not necessary for the vessel to unlade her cargo; the Dock has taken up at different periods the Steam Revenue Cutter Legare, and two other Revenue Cutters, with all their armament, &c., just as they arrived from sea, as well as several vessels with their cargoes on board, just from sea.

The operations of the Dock are performed by a steam engine of five horse power; the time requisite for taking a vessel up is from two to three hours, depending upon the size of the vessel; and the time for floating out is from twenty to thirty minutes.

The preferable time for taking up a vessel is at high water, but if requisite, it can be done at low water by removing the Dock into the stream.

The following are the rates of Charges for vessels:

Forty cents per ton for taking up, with ten cents per ton per day during the time the vessel is in the dock; if the vessel has her cargo on board there is an additional charge of forty cents per ton on the cargo.

The best evidence we can give of the value of this enterprise and its beneficial results for the shipping at this port, is in the following list furnished us of the number and class of vessels which have been taken up in this Dock since it went into operation, now about four years since, many of which must necessarily have gone elsewhere to be repaired, with all the consequent loss of time and risk of sailing in an unseaworthy condition, but for the establishment of this Dock at Charleston.

Ships and Barques,	-	39
Brigs,	-	42
Steam Revenue Cutter,	-	1
Other Revenue Cutters,	-	2

Schooners,	-	-	32
Sloops,	-	-	5
Steam Boats,	-	-	45

Total. 166 vessels.

And we add with pleasure, as an evidence of the workman-like manner with which its operations have been conducted, that no accident has ever occurred to any vessel either in taking up or floating out, nor during the time they were repairing in the Dock, although several vessels have been in the Dock during severe gales.

List of Vessels wrecked and totally lost on the Coast of South-Carolina.

		VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	CARGO.	WHERE WRECKED.
1831		Schooner Arabella, " Harvest,	Howren, Post,	No cargo,	Georgetown Bar.
1832	October	Brig Amelia,	Dickinson,	Dry Goods and Sundries,	Folly Island.
1834	December	2 Ship Pennsylvania,	Paterson,	Dry Goods and Wine,	Cape Romain.
1835	January	12 Barque General Hand,	Siders,	Wine, Porcelain, Fruit,	South Breakers.
	October	Br. Barque Ann,	Tait,	Cotton and Staves,	"
1836	"	28 Steam Boat Charleston,	Bonnell,	Coal and Sundries,	In Dock in Charleston, during a storm.
	January	6 Schooner Wenee,	Jones,	Sundries,	Dewees' Breakers.
	"	6 " Carolina Brutus,	Kerrison,	300 Tierces Rice,	"
	"	6 " Ann Ancrum,	Peaty,	4,000 bushels Rough Rice,	Folly Breakers.
	"	6 " John Stoney,	Lehue,	270 Tierces Rice,	In Dock, in Charleston, during a storm.
1837	February	19 Steam Boat Cheraw,	Fash,	No cargo,	Bulls' Inlet.
	March	5 Ship Martha,	Greaton,	250 bales Cotton,	Port Royal.
	"	11 Barque Havre,	Higginson,	Dry Goods, Hardware, Coal and Salt,	South Breakers.
	August	Schooner Martha Pyatt,	Symmons,	Bricks, Lime, Hay, Whiskey,	Coast.
	"	" Jonathan Lucas,	Cheever,	310 Barrels of Rice,	"
1838		Barque Meridian,	Perry,	Coal,	South Breakers.
1839	March	Schooner James Poyass,		Assorted cargo,	"
1840	December	Br. Barque John Anderson,	Smith,	170 Tierces Rice,	"
1841	"	12 Sloop Martha,	Nye,	3,000 Sacks Salt,	Drunken Dick Shoal.
	February	13 Schooner Margaret,	Lawrence,	Staves and Cedar Timber,	Charleston Bar.
	December	22 Sloop Mary,	Kenyon,	220 Tierces Rice,	"
1842	"	22 French Ship Graville,	La Plume,	Sundries for Planters,	South Breakers.
	February	British Barque John,		Ballast,	"
	March	12 Schooner Peruvian,	Litchfield,	3,000 Sacks Salt,	Stono Breakers.
	June	26 Brig General Sumter,	Hobbs,	Ship Timber,	Drunken Dick Shoal.
	October	28 Schooner Ezra Wheeler,	Gandy,	Rice and Lumber,	Folly Island.
	December	" Connecticut,	Gibbs,	Assorted cargo,	Charleston Bar.
				4,000 bushels Rough Rice,	

List of Vessels wrecked—continued.

	VESELS.	CAPTAIN.	CARGO.	WHERE WRECKED.
1843	Ship Claudius,	Scobia,	Coffee and Sundries,	Stono Breakers.
February	" Rosalind,	Bray,	Ballast,	"
March	10	Phillips,	Salt,	Folly Breakers.
April	3 British Ship China,	Clark,	1,800 Sacks and 30 Tons Salt,	South Breakers.
December	13 Brig Margaret Balfour,	Miller,	3,000 bushels Rough Rice,	"
1844	18 Schr. Alexander Watson,	Simpson,	Rail Road Iron,	St. Helena Bar.
January	1 British Brig Helen,	Young,	Coal, Bricks, and Sundries,	Bull's Breakers.
April	2 Schooner President,	Philips,	3,000 bushels Rough Rice,	Coast.
December	" Saml. Whitehead,	Detjens,	200 Sacks Salt,	Cedar Island.
1845	January	Allen,	2,200 bushels Rough Rice,	In Dock, in Charleston, during a storm.
1846	February	Zuazo,	2,024 Boxes Sugar and Sundries,	Drunken Dick Shoal.
April	7 Pilot Boat Water Witch,	Symmons,	Turpentine,	South Breakers.
September	20 Spanish Barque Jacobi,			Santee Bar.
1847	August			

This paper has been compiled from a variety of private sources, compared with the Journals of the day, there being no regular public record of Marine casualties kept in Charleston; there may, therefore, be some trifling inaccuracies, and perhaps omissions, but they cannot be of material consequence.

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND RICE, &c.

DETAILED Tables of Exports of Cotton and Rice from the Port of Charleston, S. C., for 27 years; and of Lumber for 9 years.

1821-2				
From 1st October 1821 to 30th September 1822.				
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Total.	Tierces.
Great Britain,	24,636	74,707	99,343	14,745
France,	868	14,050	14,918	385
Hamburg,	- -	506	506	3,275
All other European Continental Ports,	6	2,543	2,549	6,654
New-York,	- -	7,132	7,132	11,030
All other U. S. Ports with the West Indies.	- -	5,602	5,602	42,072
Total.	25,510	104,540	130,050	78,161

1822-3				
From 1st October 1822 to 30th September 1823.				
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Total.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	25,391	90,162	115,553	15,981
France,	1,356	14,738	16,094	3,714
Hamburg,	- -	264	264	4,525
All other European Continental Ports,	- -	6,463	6,463	15,191
New-York,	- -	19,079	19,079	12,384
All other U. S. Ports with the West Indies.	- -	5,460	5,460	28,603
Total.	26,747	136,166	162,913	80,398

1823-4						
From 1st October 1823 to 30th September 1824.						
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.		
	S.Island	Upland.	Total.	Tierces.	Rough Rice. Bushels.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	21,713	80,297	102,010	21,677	*106,407	26,744
France,	2,919	24,454	27,373	3,434	- -	3,434
Hamburg,	- -	3	3	625	- -	625
All other European Continental Ports,	- -	469	469	9,187	- -	9,187
New-York,	- -	18,495	18,495	17,273	- -	17,273
All other U. S. Ports with West Indies.	- -	6,168	6,168	44,907	- -	44,907
Total.	24,632	129,886	154,518	97,103	106,407	102,170

*The first cargo of Rough Rice exported from Charleston was in this year, and was shipped by the late Jonathan Lucas, Esq., in the Ship Cincinnati, Capt. W. S. Sebor, bound for London. The invoice is dated 31st Oct., 1823, and the cargo consisted of 13,292 bushels. For this information we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Peter J. Barbot.

Detailed Tables—continued.

1824-5

From 1st October 1824 to 30th September 1825.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.		
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Total.	Tierces.	Rough Rice. Bushels.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	18,036	105,587	123,623	12,883	66,853	16,067
France,	217	8,545	8,762	3,353	- -	3,353
Hamburg,	- -	321	321	2,972	- -	2,972
All other European Continental Ports.	- -	2,896	2,896	19,606	- -	19,606
New-York,	- -	18,782	18,782	19,653	- -	19,653
All other U. S. Ports with West Indies.	- -	4,943	4,943	30,936	- -	30,936
Total.	18,253	141,074	159,327	89,403	66,853	92,587

1825-6

From 1st October 1825 to 30th September 1826.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.		
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Total.	Tierces.	Rough Rice. Bushels.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	11,142	91,148	102,290	7,463	128,750	13,594
France,	1,492	38,368	39,860	5,669	- -	5,669
Hamburg,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
All other European Continental Ports.	13	12,290	12,303	26,143	- -	26,143
New-York,	- -	13,424	13,424	12,528	- -	12,528
All other U. S. Ports with West Indies.	- -	9,313	9,313	37,259	- -	37,259
Total.	12,647	164,543	177,190	39,062	128,750	95,193

1826-7

From 1st October 1826 to 30th September 1827.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.		
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Total.	Tierces.	Rough Rice. Bushels.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	28,615	113,439	142,054	10,657	170,007	18,753
France,	3,209	29,313	32,522	7,928	- -	7,928
Hamburg,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
All other European Continental Ports.	4	10,133	10,137	34,403	- -	34,403
New-York,	- -	33,235	33,235	11,266	- -	11,266
All other U. S. Ports with West Indies.	- -	13,055	13,055	36,193	- -	36,193
Total.	31,828	199,175	231,003	100,447	170,007	108,543

Detailed Tables—continued.

1827-8						
From 1st October 1827 to 30th September 1828.						
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			
	S. Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	Rough Rice. Bushels.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	18,876	77,269	96,145	8,535	198,617	17,993
France,	3,874	19,055	22,929	10,851	- -	10,851
Hamburg,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
All other European Continental Ports,	- -	3,194	3,194	35,053	- -	35,053
New-York,	- -	13,192	13,192	15,013	- -	15,013
All other U. S. Ports with West Indies.	- -	12,177	12,177	42,179	- -	42,179
Total.	22,750	124,887	147,637	111,631	198,617	121,089

For the Tables of the foregoing seven years, from 1821-2 to 1827-8, with the exception of the Rough Rice Exports, we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. George Hervey for the use of a MS in which he made up the Exports regularly, from time to time, for a series of years, for his own private use and information.

The per centum on these seven years has not been calculated, as the Coastwise Exports could not be distinguished from the Foreign, under the head of "All other United States Ports and the West Indies;" although it will be perceived that in the recapitulation table, page 101, it has been assumed that the Cotton under that head went Coastwise, and the Rice Foreign.

1828-9								
From 1st October 1828 to 30th September 1829.								
BALES COTTON.				RICE.			PER CENTUM.	
	S. Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
Great Britain,	19,709	119,054	138,763	5,410	248,724	17,254	64.83	12.88
France,	3,330	30,517	33,847	9,955	- -	9,955	15.82	7.43
North of Eu- rope,	8	10,849	10,857	40,270	- -	40,270	5.07	30.07
South of Eu- rope,	- -	1,111	1,111	1,395	- -	1,395	.52	1.04
West Indies,	- -	- -	- -	23,590	- -	23,590	- -	17.62
Coastwise,	- -	29,450	29,450	31,567	- -	31,567	13.76	23.57
City Con- sumption,	- -	- -	- -	9,900	- -	9,900	- -	7.39
Total.	23,047	190,981	214,028	122,087	248,724	133,931	100.	100.

Detailed Tables—continued.

1829-30								
From 1st October 1829 to 30th September 1830.								
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
Great Britain,	14,286	120,534	134,820	8,069	171,834	16,252	64.37	12.95
France,	2,158	33,961	36,119	8,816	- -	8,816	17.25	7.03
N. of Europe,	92	10,433	10,525	37,589	- -	37,589	5.03	29.96
S. of Europe,	- -	708	708	1,513	- -	1,513	.34	1.20
West Indies,	- -	- -	- -	22,275	- -	22,275	- -	17.75
Coastwise, } N. of Charl'ton	1,172	26,084	27,256	26,298	- -	26,298	13.01	20.96
S. of Charl'ton	- -	- -	- -	2,760	- -	2,760	- -	2.20
City Con- sumption.	- -	- -	- -	9,970	- -	9,970	- -	7.95
Total.	17,708	191,720	209,428	171,290	117,834	125,473	100.	100.

1830-1								
From 1st October 1830 to 30th September 1831.								
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S. Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Pro. in 100 bls Exp'd. Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
Great Britain,	17,796	133,476	151,272	14,024	196,881	23,399	73.68	21.12
France,	801	10,587	11,388	7,785	- -	7,785	5.55	7.03
N. of Europe,	- -	2,362	2,362	15,694	- -	15,694	1.15	14.17
S. of Europe,	- -	1,702	1,702	- -	- -	- -	.83	- -
West Indies,	- -	- -	- -	24,673	- -	24,673	- -	22.27
Coastwise, } N. of Charl'ton	1,666	36,817	38,483	26,311	- -	26,311	18.75	23.75
S. of Charl'ton	54	37	91	3,895	- -	3,895	.04	3.52
City Con- sumption,	- -	- -	- -	9,014	- -	9,014	- -	8.14
Burnt,	- -	1,436	1,436	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total.	20,317	186,417	206,734	101,396	196,881	110,771	100.	100.

-1831-2								
From 1st October 1831 to 30th September 1832.								
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
Great Britain,	14,094	124,589	138,683	11,701	240,792	23,167	63.25	18.24
France,	2,847	33,054	35,901	9,293	- -	9,293	16.37	7.31
N. of Europe,	- -	6,559	6,559	19,300	27,372	20,603	2.99	16.22
S. of Europe,	- -	1,485	1,485	117	- -	117	.68	.09
West Indies,	- -	- -	- -	26,607	- -	26,607	- -	20.94
Coastwise, } N. of Charl'ton	1,302	35,346	36,648	33,825	- -	33,825	16.71	26.63
S. of Charl'ton	- -	- -	- -	4,387	- -	4,387	- -	3.45
City Con- sumption.	- -	- -	- -	9,042	- -	9,042	- -	7.12
Total.	18,243	201,033	219,276	114,272	268,164	127,041	100.	100.

Detailed Tables—continued.

1832-3								
From 1st October 1832 to 30th September 1833.								
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
Great Britain,	18,082	99,419	117,501	14,986	218,534	25,393	59.05	17.54
France,	3,703	34,090	37,795	11,859	-	11,859	18.99	8.19
N. of Europe,	-	9,447	9,447	23,237	96,668	27,840	4.75	19.22
S. of Europe,	-	210	210	-	-	-	.11	-
West Indies,	-	-	-	25,358	-	25,358	-	17.51
Coastwise,	1,102	32,925	34,027	47,254	-	47,254	17.10	32.63
City Con- sumption.	-	-	-	7,104	-	7,104	-	4.91
Total.	22,889	176,091	198,980	129,798	315,202	144,806	100.	100.

1833-4								
From 1st October 1833 to 30th September 1834.								
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
Great Britain,	12,181	130,076	142,257	2,587	305,497	17,134	55.23	14.15
France,	4,968	42,235	47,203	8,291	-	8,291	18.33	6.85
N. of Europe,	-	23,111	23,111	33,515	58,296	36,291	8.97	29.96
S. of Europe,	-	2,537	2,537	314	-	314	.98	.26
West Indies,	-	-	-	21,008	-	21,008	-	17.34
Coastwise,	1,539	40,924	42,463	25,041	13,719	25,694	16.49	21.21
N. of Charl'ton				6,058	-	6,058	-	5.00
S. of Charl'ton				-	-	-	-	-
City Con- sumption.	-	-	-	6,340	-	6,340	-	5.23
Total.	18,688	238,883	257,571	103,154	377,512	121,130	100.	100.

1834-5								
From 1st October 1834 to 30th September 1835.								
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
Great Britain,	12,990	95,635	108,625	292½	270,877	13,192	53.22	10.60
France,	2,190	27,748	29,938	5,757½	-	5,757½	14.67	4.62
N. of Europe,	-	15,068	15,068	28,197	46,707	30,421	7.38	24.44
S. of Europe,	-	7,198	7,198	2,205	-	2,205	3.52	1.77
West Indies,	-	-	-	23,949	10	23,949½	-	19.24
Coastwise,	932	42,358	43,290	33,095	41,788	35,085	21.21	28.19
N. of Charl'ton				7,665	-	7,665	-	6.16
S. of Charl'ton				-	-	-	-	-
City Con- sumption.	-	-	-	6,200	-	6,200	-	4.98
Total.	16,112	188,007	204,119	107,361	359,382	124,475	100.	100.

Detailed Tables—continued.

1835-6								
From 1st October 1835 to 30th September 1836.								
BALES COTTON.				RICE.			PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.
Great Britain,	11,096	101,295	112,391	171	257,372	12,427	46.08	9.34
France,	4,035	52,869	56,904	10,061	-	10,061	23.33	7.56
N. of Europe,	-	21,083	21,083	27,068	99,380	31,800	8.65	23.89
S. of Europe,	-	5,114	5,114	196	-	196	2.10	.15
West Indies,	-	-	-	24,523	-	24,523	-	18.42
Coastwise,								
N of Charl'ton	729	47,669	48,398	36,303	29,407	37,703	19.84	28.33
S. of Charl'ton	-	-	-	10,135	900	10,178	-	7.65
City Con- sumption.	-	-	-	6,200	-	6,200	-	4.66
Total.	15,860	228,030	243,890	114,657	387,059	133,088	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown, same time, Bales Cotton. 14,139 Bbls. Rice. about 250 Rough Rice, bush. 32,928

1836-7								
From 1st October 1836 to 30th September 1837.								
BALES COTTON.				RICE.			PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.
Great Britain,	10,067	97,410	107,477	164	336,384	16,182	53.83	13.37
France,	2,085	43,386	45,471	8,680	-	8,680	22.78	7.17
N. of Europe,	-	12,022	12,022	15,934	176,424	24,335	6.02	20.11
S. of Europe,	-	822	822	109	-	109	.41	.09
West Indies,	-	463	463	24,497	-	24,497	.23	20.24
Coastwise,	269	33,138	33,407	30,944	22,999	32,039	16.73	26.48
N of Charl'ton								
S. of Charl'ton	-	-	-	8,766	-	8,766	-	7.25
City Con-	-	-	-	6,400	-	6,400	-	5.29
sumption,	-	-	-	6,400	-	6,400	-	5.29
Burnt,	-	430	430	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	12,421	187,671	200,092	95,494	535,807	121,008	100.	100.
NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 8,670; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 16,610.								

1837-8								
From 1st October 1837 to 30th September 1838.								
BALES COTTON.				RICE.		PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierces Rice.
Great Britain,	14,598	143,614	158,212	1,083	195,165	10,377	52.09	11.67
France,	2,114	53,571	55,685	4,112	-	4,112	18.33	4.62
N. of Europe,	-	28,853	28,853	8,238	141,277	14,965	9.50	16.82
S. of Europe,	-	1,137	1,137	50	-	50	.37	.06
West Indies,	-	2,580	2,580	22,010	-	22,010	.85	24.74
Coastwise,	405	56,865	57,270	23,287	19,399	24,211	18.86	27.22
N of Charl'ton								
S. of Charl'ton								
City Con- sumption,	-	-	-	6,600	-	6,600	-	7.42
Total.	17,117	286,620	303,737	72,006	355,841	88,951	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Bales Cotton, 17,200; Bbls. Rice, about 250; R. Rice, 25,323.

Detailed Tables—continued.

1838-9								
From 1st October 1838 to 30th September 1839.								
BALES COTTON.					RICE.		PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
Great Britain,	8,355	111,131	119,486	10	360,526	17,177	56.17	16.09
France,	1,620	29,045	30,665	6,192	-	6,192	14.42	5.80
N. of Europe,	-	7,733	7,733	14,806	109,786	20,034	3.63	18.76
S. of Europe,	-	24	24	37	-	37	.01	.03
West Indies,	-	352	352	20,177	-	20,177	.17	18.90
Coastwise,	537	53,917	54,454	26,570	22,950	27,663	25.60	25.91
N of Charl'ton								
S. of Charl'ton								
City Con- sumption,	-	-	-	6,850	-	6,850	-	6.42
Total.	10,512	202,202	212,714	83,274	493,262	106,762	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 12,000; Bbls. Rice, about 250; R. Rice, 21,000 bush.

1839-40									
From 1st October 1839 to 30th September 1840.									
BALES COTTON.				RICE.		LUMBER.		PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
GBritain	15,291	137,751	153,042	15	355,072	16,923	10,517	49.74	15.79
France,	4,019	58,898	62,917	7,876	- -	7,876	- -	20.45	7.35
North of									
Europe,	- -	29,453	29,453	16,034	76,434	19,674	1,800	9.57	18.35
South of									
Europe,	- -	801	801	381	- -	381	- - -	.26	.36
WestIn-									
dies,	- -	1,288	1,288	23,942	- -	23,942	290,435	.42	22.34
Coast'e,	459	59,719	60,178	24,922	- -	24,922	*	19.56	23.25
North of									
Chas'on.									
South of	- -	- -	- -	6,669	- -	6,669	- -	- -	6.22
Chas'on.									
C'y Con-	- -	- -	- -	6,800	- -	6,800	- -	- -	6.34
sump'n,									
Total.	19,769	287,910	307,679	86,639	431,506	107,187	302,752	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 13,200; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 10,342.

* The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

Detailed Tables—continued.

1840-1

From 1st October 1840 to 31st August 1841.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Pro. in 100 bls Exp'd. Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
G Britain	9,109	91,240	100,349	1	365,697	17,415	42,597	45.09	16.21
France,	3,731	32,155	35,886	8,267	400	8,286	17,865	16.12	7.71
North of	-	22,305	22,305	22,199	89,495	26,461	21,616	10.02	24.63
Europe,	-	2,251	2,251	716	-	716	69,341	1.01	.67
South of	-	257	257	22,388	-	22,388	1,683,638	.12	20.84
Europe,	-						*		
WestIn-	-								
dies,	-								
Coast'e,	-								
North of	930	60,589	61,519	20,035	15,489	20,773	-	27.64	19.33
Chas'on.	-	-	-	5,197	-	5,197	-	-	4.84
South of	-	-	-	6,200	-	6,200	-	-	5.77
Chas'on.	-	-	-						
C'y Con-	-	-	-						
sump'n,	-	-	-						
Burnt,	-	750	750						
Total.	13,770	209,547	223,317	85,003	471,081	107,436	1,835,057	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 12,043; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 21,677.

* The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

1841-2

From 1st September 1841 to 31st August 1842.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces	R. Ric e. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Pro. in 100 bls Exp'd. Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
G Britain	9,784	88,521	98,305	42	327,818	15,652	96,300	36.46	13.37
France,	4,335	71,169	75,504	5,545	-	5,545	209,589	28.01	4.73
North of	-	21,417	21,417	22,375	111,867	27,702	12,965	7.94	23.65
Europe,	-	3,193	3,193	880	6,000	1,166	179,136	1.19	1.00
South of	-	405	405	25,674	-	25,674	870,161	.15	21.92
Europe,	-						*		
WestIn-	-								
dies,	-								
Coast'e,	-								
North of	341	70,442	70,783	29,003	2,870	29,140	-	26.25	24.88
Chas'on.	-	-	-	5,035	-	5,035	-	-	4.30
South of	-	-	-	7,200	-	7,200	-	-	6.15
Chas'on.	-	-	-						
C'y Con-	-	-	-						
sump'n,	-	-	-						
Burnt,	-	140	140						
Total.	14,460	255,287	269,747	95,754	448,555	117,114	1,368,151	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 12,617; Bbls. Rice, about 250; R. Rice, 12,900 bushels.

* The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

Detailed Tables—continued.

1842-3									
From 1st September 1842 to 31st August 1843.									
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
G Britain	15,200	186,445	201,645	2,011	134,390	8,411	25,941	57.19	6.15
France,	1,151	52,574	53,725	11,275	58,251	14,049	152,495	15.24	10.26
North of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	15,646	15,646	20,471	92,705	24,885	8,400	4.44	18.18
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	2,260	2,260	437	8,672	850	104,337	.64	.62
West In-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dies,	-	110	110	23,380	-	23,380	1,091,483	.03	17.08
Coast'e,	681	78,523	79,204	50,199	6,519	50,509	-	22.46	36.90
North of									
Chas'on.									
South of									
Chas'on.	-	-	-	7,502	-	7,502	-	-	5.48
C'y Con-	-	-	-	7,300	-	7,300	-	-	5.33
sump'n.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	17,032	335,558	352,590	122,575	300,537	136,886	1,382,656	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Bales Cotton, 12,956; Bbls. Rice, about 250; R. Rice, 26,974.
 * The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

1843-4									
From 1st September 1843 to 31st August 1844.									
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.		
	S. Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Pro. in 100 bls Exp'd. Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
G Britain	12,603	124,786	137,389	86	322,616	15,450	22,512	44.97	11.52
France,	2,440	34,180	36,620	8,809	24,344	9,968	53,181	11.99	7.43
North of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	7,324	7,324	27,145	136,635	33,651	10,100	2.40	25.09
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	-	-	203	-	203	337,791	-	.15
West In-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dies,	-	-	-	23,721	-	23,721	2,119,181	-	17.68
Coast'e,	1,148	123,023	124,171	36,239	5,027	36,478	-	40.64	27.19
North of									
Chas'on.									
South of									
Chas'on.	-	-	-	7,026	-	7,026	-	-	5.24
C'y Con-	-	-	-	7,650	-	7,650	-	-	5.70
sump'n.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burnt,	-	1,066	1,066	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	16,191	290,379	306,570	110,879	488,622	134,147	2,542,765	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 15,391; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 19,725.
 * The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

Detailed Tables—continued.

1844-5									
From 1st September 1844 to 31st August 1845.									
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Pro. in 100 bls Exp'd. Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
GBritain	16,265	202,353	218,618	99	350,774	16,802	13,344	51.82	14.12
France,	4,640	67,581	72,221	4,185	56,805	6,890	23,600	17.12	5.79
North of	-	15,877	15,877	10,625	153,830	17,950	7,585	3.76	15.08
Europe,	-	2,918	2,918	60	-	60	230,035	.69	.05
South of	-	141	141	28,382	-	28,382	739,180	.03	23.84
Europe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
WestIn-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast'e,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North of	423	111,698	112,121	34,992	-	34,992	-	26.58	29.40
Chas'on.	-	-	-	5,978	-	5,978	-	-	5.02
South of	-	-	-	7,980	-	7,980	-	-	6.70
Chas'on.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C'y Con-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sump'n.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burnt,	-	3,481	3,481	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	21,328	404,049	425,377	92,301	561,409	119,034	1,013,744	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 15,395; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 35,511.
 * The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

1845-6									
From 1st September 1845 to 31st August 1846.									
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
GBritain	12,824	104,246	117,070	2,233	203,523	11,924	527,658	43.67	10.82
France,	6,703	44,277	50,980	5,074	35,334	6,757	75,991	19.02	6.13
North of	-	5,118	5,118	14,480	107,333	19,591	5,000	1.91	17.77
Europe,	-	6,592	6,592	34	-	34	109,562	2.46	.03
South of	-	-	-	16,217	40	16,219	710,883	-	14.72
Europe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WestIn-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast'e,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North of	476	87,841	88,317	37,855	8,909	38,279	12,231,963	32.94	34.73
Chas'on.	-	-	-	7,811	-	7,811	-	-	7.09
South of	-	-	-	9,600	-	9,600	-	-	8.71
Chas'on.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C'y Con-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sump'n.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	20,003	248,074	268,077	93,304	355,139	110,215	13,661,057	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 3,852; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 23,600.

Detailed Tables—continued.

1846-7									
From 1st September 1846 to 31st August 1847.									
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
GBritain	7,915	113,747	121,662	20,808	303,175	35,245	42,526	35.05	23.83
France,	2,954	48,498	51,452	11,451	32,173	12,983	50,051	14.82	8.78
North of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	8,794	8,794	9,688	154,015	17,022	41,980	2.53	11.51
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	8,428	8,428	6	-	6	1,091,125	2.43	-
WestIn-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dies,	-	-	-	24,017	-	24,017	1,318,826	-	16.23
Coast'e,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chas'on.	698	156,064	156,762	40,365	9,395	40,812	9,136,808	45.17	27.59
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chas'on.	-	-	-	7,846	-	7,846	-	-	5.30
C'y Con-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.76
sump'n.	-	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Total.	11,567	335,531	347,098	124,181	498,758	147,931	11,681,316	100.	100.
NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 2,000; Bbls. Rice, 496; Rough Rice, 30,800.									

1847-8									
From 1st September 1847 to 31st August 1848.									
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Pro. in 100 bls Exp'd. Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
GBritain	12,987	140,103	153,090	4,846	232,303	15,908	478,675	51.44	12.55
France,	2,358	27,221	29,579	5,563	24,630	6,736	85,750	9.94	5.31
North of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	11,390	11,390	13,157	163,486	20,942	235,217	3.83	16.52
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	4,787	4,787	-	-	-	1,186,217	1.61	-
WestIn-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dies,	-	-	-	20,844	-	20,844	1,776,451	-	16.44
Coast'e,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chas'on.	685	98,061	98,746	42,052	1,960	42,145	15,931,436	33.18	33.25
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chas'on.	-	-	-	9,448	-	9,448	-	-	7.45
C'y Con-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sump'n.	-	-	-	10,752	-	10,752	-	-	8.48
Burnt,	-	1,392	1,392	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	16,030	282,954	298,984	106,662	422,379	126,775	19,693,746	100.	100.
NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 228; Bbls. Rice, 319; Rough Rice, 24,000 bushels.									

In the foregoing Tables, the six years from 1828-9 to 1833-4, have been compiled from careful comparisons of the different Commercial records published during that period; the remaining years have been made up from "The Courier Letter Sheet Prices Current."

The Rough Rice has been reduced to Tierces at the rate of 21 bushels to the Tierce.

Recapitulation of the preceding Tables of the Exports of Cotton.

EXPORTS--BALES COTTON.										PER CENTUM.		RECEIPTS AT CHARLESTON.		STOCK ON HAND LAST DAY IN THE YEAR.		COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.			
FOREIGN.				COASTWISE.		TOTAL FOREIGN AND COASTWISE.		TOTAL EXPORTS		Prop'n. in 100 bales export'd		S. Island		Sea I.		S. Island.		Total Crop.	
S. Island		Upland.		Sea I.	Upland.	S. Island	Upland.	S. Island	Bales.	Fo- reign.	Coast- wise.	S. Island	Upland.	S. Island.	Upland.	S. Island.	Upland.	S. Island.	Upland.
1st Oct. 1819 to 30th Sept. 1820	-	-	-	-	-	21,484	125,475	-	146,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	*33,379	352,397	-	385,776
" 1820 "	-	-	-	-	-	24,622	98,673	-	123,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,510	344,089	-	379,599
" 1821 "	25,510	91,806	+	12,734	25,510	104,540	130,050	-	130,050	+	-	-	-	-	-	36,285	404,317	-	440,602
" 1822 "	26,747	111,627	"	24,539	26,747	136,166	162,913	-	162,913	"	-	-	-	-	-	37,577	489,656	-	527,233
" 1823 "	24,632	105,223	"	24,663	24,632	129,886	154,518	-	154,518	"	-	-	-	-	-	34,583	402,557	-	437,140
" 1824 "	18,253	117,349	"	23,725	18,253	141,074	159,327	-	159,327	"	-	-	-	-	-	26,016	505,408	-	531,424
" 1825 "	12,647	141,806	"	22,737	12,647	164,543	177,190	-	177,190	"	-	-	-	-	-	18,676	691,324	-	710,000
" 1826 "	31,828	152,885	"	46,290	31,828	199,175	231,003	-	231,003	"	-	-	-	-	-	46,377	890,623	-	937,000
" 1827 "	22,750	99,518	"	25,369	22,750	124,887	147,637	-	147,637	"	-	-	-	-	-	34,876	677,124	-	712,000
" 1828 "	23,047	161,531	"	29,450	23,047	190,981	214,028	-	214,028	"	-	-	-	-	-	36,776	820,968	-	857,744
" 1829 "	16,536	165,636	1,172	26,084	17,708	191,720	209,428	-	209,428	86.24	13.76	-	-	-	-	27,287	949,558	-	976,845
" 1830 "	18,597	148,127	1,720	36,854	20,317	184,981	205,298	-	205,298	81.22	18.78	17,515	191,490	1,704	2,204	27,903	1,010,945	-	1,038,848
" 1831 "	16,941	165,687	1,302	35,346	18,243	201,033	219,276	-	219,276	83.29	16.71	17,800	195,912	460	2,527	27,907	959,570	-	987,477
" 1832 "	21,787	143,166	1,102	32,925	22,889	176,091	198,980	-	198,980	82.90	17.10	22,609	175,319	380	1,755	35,054	1,035,384	-	1,070,438
" 1833 "	17,149	197,959	1,539	40,924	18,681	238,883	257,571	-	257,571	83.51	16.49	19,435	234,888	1,151	2,639	28,144	1,177,250	-	1,205,394
" 1834 "	15,180	145,649	932	42,358	16,112	188,007	204,119	-	204,119	78.79	21.21	15,265	189,386	301	4,018	24,651	1,229,677	-	1,254,328
" 1835 "	15,131	180,361	729	47,669	15,860	228,030	243,890	-	243,890	80.16	19.84	16,534	228,548	915	3,298	25,551	1,335,174	-	1,360,725
" 1836 "	12,152	154,103	269	33,138	12,421	187,241	199,662	-	199,662	83.27	16.73	16,768	188,469	5,179	3,547	22,225	1,400,705	-	1,422,930
" 1837 "	16,712	229,755	405	56,865	17,117	286,620	303,737	-	303,737	81.14	18.86	12,862	286,866	924	2,245	17,689	1,783,808	-	1,801,497
" 1838 "	9,975	148,285	537	53,917	10,512	202,202	212,714	-	212,714	74.40	25.60	11,756	203,977	2,168	3,994	16,292	1,344,240	-	1,360,532
" 1839 "	19,310	228,191	459	59,719	19,769	287,910	307,679	-	307,679	80.44	19.56	18,353	287,317	752	3,401	26,555	2,151,280	-	2,177,835
" 1840 "	12,840	148,208	930	60,589	13,770	208,797	222,567	-	222,567	72.36	27.64	14,063	209,653	1,045	3,507	20,265	1,614,680	-	1,634,945
1st Sept. 1841 "	14,119	184,705	341	70,442	14,460	255,147	269,607	-	269,607	73.75	26.25	13,731	255,439	316	3,659	20,461	1,663,113	-	1,683,574
" 1842 "	16,351	257,035	681	78,523	17,032	335,558	352,590	-	352,590	77.54	22.46	17,666	339,233	950	7,334	24,291	2,354,584	-	2,378,875
" 1843 "	15,043	166,290	1,148	123,023	16,191	289,313	305,504	-	305,504	59.36	40.64	15,680	296,142	439	13,097	19,138	2,011,271	-	2,030,409
" 1844 "	20,905	288,870	423	111,698	21,328	400,568	421,896	-	421,896	73.42	26.58	21,499	401,221	610	10,269	28,472	2,366,031	-	2,394,503
" 1845 "	19,527	160,233	476	87,841	20,003	248,074	268,077	-	268,077	67.06	32.94	20,696	245,211	1,303	7,406	30,201	2,070,336	-	2,100,537
" 1846 "	10,869	179,467	698	156,064	11,567	335,531	347,098	-	347,098	54.84	45.16	14,457	353,587	4,193	25,462	21,105	1,757,546	-	1,778,651
" 1847 "	15,345	183,501	685	98,061	16,030	281,562	297,592	-	297,592	66.82	33.18	13,506	269,908	1,669	12,416	21,725	2,325,909	-	2,347,634

*For explanation of Sea Island Crops, see article "Cotton," page 105.

†From this period the total Crops of the United States are those made up by the "New-York Shipping and Commercial List."

†See Note in the Detailed Tables, page 92.

‡The Upland Crops of these first six years are the Exports from the United States, given in Tables page 110.

Recapitulation of the preceding Tables of the Exports of Rice.

		EXPORTS.				PER CENTUM.					Receipts at Charleston.		†Stock on the last day of the yr.	§ Rice Crops.			
		FOREIGN.		COASTWISE.		FOREIGN AND COASTWISE.		Tl Exp'ts of Rice reduced to bushels.		Prop'n in 100 Ties. Exported		*Proportion in 100 Tierces of Clean and Rough exported.					
		Tierces Bushels R. Rice.		Tierces Bushels R. Rice.		Tierces Bushels R. Rice.		Tierces Bushels R. Rice.		In Tierce's In RR redu'd to Ties. at 21 bush.		Fo- Coast- reign. wise.		Tierces.		Tierce's	
1st Oct.	1819 to 30th Sept.	1820	-	-	-	64,153	-	-	64,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,820
"	"	1821	-	-	-	75,366	-	-	75,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,591
"	"	1822	67,131	-	-	78,161	-	†	78,161	-	-	-	†	-	-	-	100,907
"	"	1823	68,014	-	11,030	80,398	-	12,384	80,398	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	103,252
"	"	1824	79,830	106,407	17,273	97,103	106,407	-	102,170	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	125,973
"	"	1825	69,750	66,853	19,653	89,403	66,853	-	92,587	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	110,222
"	"	1826	76,534	128,750	12,528	89,062	128,750	-	95,193	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	117,248
"	"	1827	89,181	170,007	11,266	100,447	170,007	-	108,543	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	132,811
"	"	1828	96,618	198,617	15,013	111,631	198,617	-	121,089	-	-	-	"	-	-	-	145,678
"	"	1829	80,620	248,724	31,567	112,187	248,724	-	124,031	90.45	9.55	74.55	25.45	-	-	-	155,730
"	"	1830	78,262	171,834	29,058	107,320	171,834	-	115,503	92.92	7.08	74.84	25.16	123,101	2,240	-	145,943
"	"	1831	62,176	196,881	30,206	92,382	196,881	-	101,757	90.79	9.21	70.32	29.68	110,072	1,540	-	135,586
"	"	1832	67,018	268,164	38,212	105,230	268,164	-	117,999	89.18	10.82	67.62	32.38	127,392	1,891	-	151,925
"	"	1833	75,440	315,202	47,254	122,694	315,202	-	137,703	89.10	10.90	65.68	34.32	143,473	1,547	-	178,255
"	"	1834	65,715	363,793	31,099	96,814	377,512	13,719	114,791	84.34	15.66	72.34	27.66	118,762	2,084	145,371	151,000
"	"	1835	60,401	317,594	40,760	101,161	359,382	41,788	118,275	85.53	14.47	63.86	36.14	124,250	1,859	168,851	168,851
"	"	1836	62,019	356,752	46,438	108,457	387,059	30,307	126,888	85.47	14.53	62.27	37.73	133,533	1,923	150,958	150,958
"	"	1837	49,384	512,808	39,710	89,094	535,807	22,999	114,608	77.74	22.26	64.40	35.60	119,917	524	119,341	119,341
"	"	1838	35,493	336,442	29,913	65,406	355,841	19,399	82,351	79.42	20.58	62.55	37.45	90,385	1,936	136,583	136,583
"	"	1839	41,222	470,312	35,202	76,424	493,262	22,950	99,912	76.49	23.51	63.67	36.33	106,001	913	140,243	140,243
"	"	1840	48,248	431,506	31,591	79,839	431,506	-	100,387	79.53	20.47	68.53	31.47	107,108	835	140,421	140,421
1st Sept.	1841 Aug.	53,571	455,592	25,232	15,489	78,803	471,081	15,489	101,236	77.84	22.16	74.35	25.65	107,052	452	150,422	150,422
"	"	1842	54,516	445,685	34,038	88,554	448,555	2,870	109,914	80.57	19.43	68.91	31.09	117,994	1,332	175,049	175,049
"	"	1843	57,574	294,018	57,701	115,275	300,537	6,519	129,586	88.96	11.04	55.23	44.77	136,733	1,177	176,293	176,293
"	"	1844	59,964	483,595	43,265	103,229	488,622	5,027	126,497	81.61	18.39	65.61	34.39	135,561	2,591	160,597	160,597
"	"	1845	43,351	561,409	40,970	84,321	561,409	-	111,054	75.93	24.07	63.11	36.89	117,939	1,496	156,928	156,928
"	"	1846	38,038	346,230	45,666	83,704	355,139	8,909	100,615	83.19	16.81	54.19	45.81	111,407	2,688	192,462	192,462
"	"	1847	65,970	489,363	48,211	114,181	498,758	9,395	137,931	82.78	17.22	64.72	35.28	146,260	1,017	170,771	170,771
"	"	1848	44,410	420,419	51,500	95,910	422,379	1,960	116,023	82.66	17.34	55.53	44.47	126,673	915		

* This per centage is calculated on the Exports only, the City Consumption having been thrown out.

Prices of "Middling" to "Fair" Upland Cottons at Charleston—Compiled from the Weekly Courier Letter Sheet Prices Current.

	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Jan.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ a11 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 a17 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ a16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ a15 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11	8 a9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ a9 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ a7 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a8
Feb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 a17	15 a17	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ a16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ a9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ a7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 a10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ a6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 a12 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mar.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 a20 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 a17 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11	7 a9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 a6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ a9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ a6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 a8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ a8
April	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ a18 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 a20 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a15	9 a10 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 a17	7 $\frac{3}{2}$ a9	10 a11 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 a9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 a7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a9 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ a6 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 a8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ a7
May	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ a19	17 a20	8 a10	9 a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ a16 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 a9	10 a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ a8	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ a6 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 a8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a12 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a6 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13	18 a20	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ a19	8 a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 a16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ a9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ a11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ a8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 a8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ a6 $\frac{1}{4}$
July	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ a19 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ a19	8 a11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ a14 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 a10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ a7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ a8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$ a6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aug.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ a19	18 a19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 a12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ a8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a8	7 $\frac{3}{8}$ a8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a12	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ a6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sept.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ a14	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ a18 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 a19	9 a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 a12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 a7	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a8	7 $\frac{3}{8}$ a8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a12	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ a6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oct.	13 a14 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ a18	17 a19 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 a12	11 a13 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 a8 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a9	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a12	5 $\frac{3}{8}$ a6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nov.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 a16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 a19 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ a13 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a9 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ a8 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 a6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ a7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 a9 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 a8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$ a5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Dec.	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ a17 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ a16	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ a17 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 a13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ a10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ a10 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 a9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ a7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 a9 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ a6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ a8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ a10 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 a8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a6 $\frac{1}{8}$

Prices of "Good" to "Prime" Rice at Charleston—Compiled from the same.

	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol
January,	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ a26	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ a36	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3	2 $\frac{5}{8}$ a3	4 a4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$
February,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a34	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 a3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$
March,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a34	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 a4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$
April,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a34	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 a4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$
May,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a34	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 a4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$
June,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a34	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 a4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$
July,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a34	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 a4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$
August,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a34	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 a4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$
September,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a34	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 a4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$
October,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a34	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 a4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$
November,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a34	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 a4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$
December,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a34	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ a3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ a4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 a4 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 a3 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Prices of Rough Rice at Charleston—Compiled from the
Weekly Courier Letter Sheet Prices Current.*

	1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840		1841	
	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.
Jan.	-	-	-	-	88a	93	82a	02	90a	04	72a	82	75a	80
Feb.	-	-	-	-	85a	94	98a	08	1 00a	10	77a	82	75a	84
Mar.	-	-	-	-	91a	02	95a	07	1 00a	13	68a	77	80a	85
April	-	-	87a	98	85a	03	90a	06	1 05a	13	72a		82a	85
May	-	-	87a	00	-	-	1 06a	25	1 05a	15	70a	75	83a	85
June	1 10a	19	80a	06	90a		1 15a	25	1 10a	15	75a	85	85a	86
July	1 20a		-	-	87a	00	1 15a	25	1 12a	15	-	-	90a	
Aug.	1 10a	15	1 00a	06	1 00a	06	1 10a	25	-	-	-	-	90a	
Sept.	-	-	87a		1 05a	06	1 20a		90a		-	-	-	-
Oct.	-	-	-	-	1 10a	20	-	-	-	-	83a		92a	
Nov.	80a		87a	92	87a	06	98a	01	78a	87	80a	83	78a	86
Dec.	-	-	88a	92	83a	00	93a	04	70a	82	80a	84	80a	83

Prices of Rough Rice—Continued.

	1842		1843		1844		1845		1846		1847		1848	
	ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	ct.	ct.
Jan.	68 a	80	62 a	78	55 a	66	70a	81	1 05a	31	80a	93	86 a	95
Feb.	70 a	75	58 a	63	57 a	66	70a	85	1 00a	18	92a	11	82 a	93
Mar.	70 a	75	55 a	64	60 a	80	75a	90	85a	03	96a	15	80 a	95
April	70 a	75	50 a	62	75 a	80	73a	88	90a	10	93a	15	76 a	93
May	70 a	72	55 a	62	75 a	81	85a	94	93a	10	1 00a	25	75 a	80
June	-	-	57 a	63	30 a	81	83a	94	85a	90	1 14a	40	72 a	74
July	68 a	72	60 a	62	81 a		87a		85a		1 25a	40	80 a	
Aug.	-	-	62 a	65	83 a	87	85a		80a		-	-	84 a	
Sept.	65 a		65 a		-	-	1 23a		80a	90	-	-	83 a	92
Oct.	65 a	72	60 a	64	65 a	75	1 15a	30	94a	00	84a	00	-	-
Nov.	63 a	75	60 a	68	68 a	77	1 22a	30	90a	00	70a	00	75 a	79
Dec.	65 a	72	57 a	68	70 a	80	1 21a	37	80a	90	70a	95	74 a	81

COTTON.

THIS article occupies so important a place in the Commerce of Charleston, that it demands a more extended notice than the mere statement of Exports for the few years which we have been enabled to give in the foregoing Tables.

That at a very early period Cotton was cultivated in South Carolina, principally for domestic purposes, and in some instances for export, is established by the statements of the following authorities :

In a reprint in "Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina" of "The History of Carolina, by J. Oldmixon," printed in London in 1708. It is stated that its (Carolina's) "principal commodities are Provisions—as Beef, Pork, Corn, Peas, Butter, &c. &c., Hoops, *Cotton*, Silk;" and again, that "the ordinary women take care of Cows, Hogs, and other small cattle, &c., spin *Cotton* and Flax."

From a reprint in Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina, entitled "A Description of the Province of South Carolina, drawn up at Charles Town in September 1731," by John Peter Purry and others, attested with their certificate as eye witnesses, at foot of the statement. We quote—"Flax and *Cotton* thrive admirably, and Hemp grows from thirteen to fourteen feet in height;" and again, "That by means of the Wool, *Cotton*, Flax and Hemp, it will be easy to procure all the Linen necessary, as also good Cloth and Stuffs for cloathing."

From a reprint in Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina, entitled "A description of South Carolina, &c. &c." printed in London 1761, giving "An account of several species and quantities of commodities of the produce of South Carolina, which were exported

from thence at the port of Charles Town, in one year, from first November, 1741, to first November, 1748, &c. &c.” among the enumerated articles are, “*Cotton Wool 7 bags;*” and in the same pamphlet, among the imports, are “*Wollen and Cotton Cards.*”

In another reprint in Carroll’s Historical Collections of South Carolina, giving a description of the Province of South Carolina, “written in 1763 for private use, and afterwards printed in London in 1770,” we find that “The *Cotton tree* likewise grows naturally in this province, and might be of great use in cloathing the poorer sort of white inhabitants and the negroes, if any pains were taken to cultivate it.”

From Drayton’s view of South Carolina, printed in 1802, we quote—“*Cotton* is noticed as an article of export in South Carolina as early as the year 1754; and from that time to this it has been grown in the State;” and in a subsequent table of Exports for that year, among others articles given, is “*some Cotton.*”

Governor Seabrook in his valuable “Memoir on the origin, cultivation and uses of Cotton,” published in 1844, has also collected many evidences of the early cultivation of Cotton in South Carolina; from which pamphlet the following extracts are made:

“In that year, (1775) while a Cotton patch was no unusual spectacle, Col. Delagall, of South Carolina, &c., cultivated thirty acres of the green seed kind, near Savannah.” *****

***** “In Wilson’s account of the ‘Province of Carolina in America,’ published in 1682, it is stated that Cotton of the Cyprus and Malta sort grows well, and a good plenty of the seed is sent thither.” *****

***** “From the Journal of Mrs. Pinckney, the mother of Genl. Thomas and Genl. Charles C. Pinckney, who as Miss Lucas, when only 18 years of age,

was entrusted with the planting interests of her father the Gov. of Antigua, is the following memorandum :—
July 1, 1739. Wrote to my father to-day a very long letter on his plantation affairs—on the pains I had taken to bring the Indigo, Ginger, Cotton, Lucerne and Casada to perfection, &c.” June 1741. Wrote again to my father on the subject of Indigo and Cotton.” *****
“A short time before the Revolution, a few of our planters by growing patches of Cotton, some of which was of the black seed kind, succeeded in cloathing not only their families, to which they had been accustomed, but also their slaves. The necessities of the war, &c., greatly increased the number of the domestic fabricators of the wool until about the year 1790, when the practice of using homespun for plantation purposes became very common in the Districts and upper Parishes. The yarn was spun at home, and sent to the nearest weaver. Among the manufacturing establishments, the one in the vicinity of Murray’s ferry, in Williamsburg, owned by Irish settlers, supplied the adjacent country.” ****
“Among the exports of Charles Town from November 1747 to November 1748, are included 7 bags of Cotton Wool.” This last Gov. Seabrook quotes from “American Husbandry, &c. &c., of the British Colonies in North America and the West Indies, published in London in 1775.” Also, Gov. Seabrook states that of the importations of Cotton into Europe from the United States between 1785 and 1790, “153 bags were sent directly, and a portion of the remainder by the way of Philadelphia and New York from Charleston.”

From “Drayton’s view of South Carolina” we take the following statement of Exports of Cotton from the port of Charleston, which, we are informed, in a note, was furnished the author by James Simons, Esq., the Collector of the Port. It is not stated whether these

Exports were made Foreign, or both Foreign and Coastwise, nor is the description of Cotton specified.

				This reduced to bags of 330 lbs. would give		
1st Oct. 1789 to 30th Sept. 1790,			9,840 lbs.		30	bags.
" 1790 "	"	1791,	54,075	"	164	"
" 1791 "	"	1792,	76,710	"	232	"
" 1792 "	"	1793,	93,540	"	284	"
" 1793 "	"	1794,	159,040	"	482	"
" 1794 "	"	1795,	1,109,653	"	3,363	"
" 1795 "	"	1796,	912,600	"	2,765	"
" 1796 "	"	1797,	1,008,511	"	3,056	"
" 1797 "	"	1798,	2,476,431	"	7,504	"
" 1798 "	"	1799,	2,801,996	"	8,491	"
" 1799 "	"	1800,	6,425,863	"	19,472	"
" 1800 "	"	1801,	8,301,907	"	25,157	"

The following statement of the Exports of Sea Island Cotton from the United States is given, as it has been found impossible to give the description of Exports from Charleston prior to the period at which the preceding tables commence. It will be seen that large exports of Sea Island Cotton, of domestic growth, went forward from the United States as early as the year 1804, the whole of which must have passed, in the first instance, through the ports of Savannah and Charleston; as this description of Cotton was at that period only cultivated in Georgia and South Carolina, the largest proportion probably in the latter State.

To this, it has been deemed advisable to add the Exports of Upland Cotton for the same periods, as giving some data by which the Cotton crops of the United States may be estimated, for those periods when no annual statements of the crops were made up by the Commercial Journals.

From "Seybert's Statistical Annals of the United States."

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES.

This reduced to packages of 330
lbs. would give

August 1789 to 30th Sept. 1790,		2,027 bales	2,027 bales,	wt. not known
1st Oct. 1790 to 30th Sept. 1791,	189,316 lbs.	573	"	designated wts.
1st Oct. 1791 to 30th Sept. 1792,	138,328 "	419	"	"
1st Oct. 1792 to 30th Sept. 1793,	*487,600 " 2,438	"	1,478	"
1st Oct. 1793 to 30th Sept. 1794,	*1,601,760 " 7,222	"	4,854	"
1st Oct. 1794 to 30th Sept. 1795,	*6,276,300 " 20,921	"	19,019	"
1st Oct. 1795 to 30th Sept. 1796,	6,106,727 "	18,505	"	"
1st Oct. 1796 to 30th Sept. 1797,	3,788,429 "	11,480	"	"
1st Oct. 1797 to 30th Sept. 1798,	9,360,005 "	28,364	"	"
1st Oct. 1798 to 30th Sept. 1799,	9,532,263 "	28,886	"	"
1st Oct. 1799 to 30th Sept. 1800,	17,789,803 "	53,909	"	"
1st Oct. 1800 to 30th Sept. 1801,	20,911,201 "	63,367	"	"
1st Oct. 1801 to 30th Sept. 1802,	27,501,075 "	83,337	"	"

The above exports appear to be both that of the Domestic growth of the United States, and re-exports of Foreign growth; no distinction was made between Sea Island and Upland Cotton during these years.

* The pounds for these three years are from Pitkin's Statistics, 1st edition. The packages are from Seybert.

From "Seybert's Statistical Annals," again.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES, THE GROWTH AND PRODUCE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE SAME PERIODS.									
Re-exports of Cotton fm the U. S., growth and produce of Foreign countries.									
Pounds.									
3,493,544									
3,083,866									
1,992,344									
1,833,817									
2,666,278									
1,433,941									
1,219,970									
612,738									
127,848									
65,167									
289,895									
77,472									
257,542									
331,177									
2,044,832									

1st Oct.	1802 to 30th Sept.	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	
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From 1st October 1818, we have a more accurate estimate of the Sea Island Crops of the United States for each year, in the following table of the Exports from Savannah and Charleston to 30th Sept. 1832, and from that period, the actual Crops of Georgia and South Carolina for each year to 31st August 1848.

Exports of Sea Island Cotton, from 1st October 1818 to 30th Sept. 1832 ; and of Crops from 1st October 1832 to 31st August 1848.

				CHARLESTON. Bales.	SAVANNAH. Bales.	TOTAL. Bales.
1st Oct. 1818 to 30th Sept. 1819,				Exp. 9,865	Exp. 8,425	Exp. 18,290
" 1819 "	"	1820,	"	21,484	" 11,895	" 33,379
" 1820 "	"	1821,	"	24,622	" 10,888	" 35,510
" 1821 "	"	1822,	"	25,510	" 10,775	" 36,285
" 1822 "	"	1823,	"	26,747	" 10,830	" 37,577
" 1823 "	"	1824,	"	24,632	" 9,951	" 34,583
" 1824 "	"	1825,	"	18,253	" 7,763	" 26,016
" 1825 "	"	1826,	"	12,647	" 6,029	" 18,676
" 1826 "	"	1827,	"	31,828	" 14,549	" 46,377
" 1827 "	"	1828,	"	22,750	" 12,126	" 34,876
" 1828 "	"	1829,	"	23,047	" 13,729	" 36,776
" 1829 "	"	1830,	"	17,708	" 9,579	" 27,287
" 1830 "	"	1831,	"	20,317	" 7,586	" 27,903
" 1831 "	"	1832,	"	18,243	" 9,664	" 27,907
" 1832 "	"	1833,	Crop	22,591	Crop 12,463	Crop 35,054
" 1833 "	"	1834,	"	19,435	" 8,709	" 28,144
" 1834 "	"	1835,	"	14,854	" 9,797	" 24,651
" 1835 "	"	1836,	"	15,758	" 9,793	" 25,551
" 1836 "	"	1837,	"	14,262	" 7,963	" 22,225
" 1837 "	"	1838,	"	12,568	" 5,121	" 17,689
" 1838 "	"	1839,	"	11,483	" 4,809	" 16,292
" 1839 "	"	1840,	"	17,913	" 8,642	" 26,555
" 1840 "	31st Aug.	1841,	"	13,816	" 6,449	" 20,265
1st Sept 1841 "	"	1842,	"	13,247	" 7,214	" 20,461
" 1842 "	"	1843,	"	16,798	" 7,493	" 24,291
" 1843 "	"	1844,	"	13,564	" 5,574	" 19,138
" 1844 "	"	1845,	"	20,019	" 8,453	" 28,472
" 1845 "	"	1846,	"	19,579	" 10,622	" 30,201
" 1846 "	"	1847,	"	13,538	" 7,567	" 21,105
" 1847 "	"	1848,	"	12,909	" 8,816	" 21,725

The combined crops of Upland and Sea Island Cotton of the United States may be found in Recapitulation of the Detailed tables of Exports of Cotton and Rice, pages 101-2.

RICE.

THIS subject, as well as the Cotton crops, demands more extension than the statement of exports for the few years embraced in the foregoing tables. Fortunately, through the previous researches of another, the exports of Rice, from a very early period, have been collected and preserved, which will be found in the succeeding pages.

From "Drayton's View of South Carolina" we quote, "Rice, was first planted in South Carolina about the year 1688: when by chance a little of it, of a small unprofitable kind, was introduced into the State."

From "Ramsay's History of South Carolina" we learn, that the cultivation of Rice was first commenced in South Carolina in 1694. A vessel from Madagascar, in distress, put into Charleston harbor, the Captain of which had some previous acquaintance with Landgrave Thomas Smith, to whom he gave a small parcel of Rough Rice, which was in the cook's bag on board; this, Mr. Smith planted in a moist spot in his garden, (now Longitude Lane, in the City of Charleston) the proceeds he distributed among his friends, and in a few years after Rice became one of the staple productions of the Colony.

In "Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina" it is stated, that a Brigantine, from Madagascar, put into the Colony, and gave some seed Rice to Mr. Woodward, which, in a few years, was dispersed through the Colony. It is also further stated "that Mr. Du Bois, Treasurer of the East India Company, did send to that country, (Carolina) a small bag of seed Rice some short time after." These events occurred about the year 1700.

That Rice, soon after this period, was an article of export from Carolina, we learn from a pamphlet reprinted in Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina, and originally published in London in 1707 by John Archdale, late Governor of Carolina, in which he says, "17 Ships this year," (probably several years prior to the printing of the pamphlet) "came ladened from the Carolinas with *Rice*, Skins, Pitch, Tar, &c., in the Virginia fleet."

The following early exports of Rice, which we republish as having an appropriate place in the Statistics of Charleston, were collected by the Hon. R. F. W. Allston in his valuable "Memoir of the introduction and cultivation of Rice in South Carolina," published in 1843, from the following sources:

From a statement published by Gov. Glen, in his "Description of South Carolina," 1761.

EXPORTS OF RICE FROM CAROLINA.

From 1720 to 1729 inclusive

264,788 bbls., equal to 44,081 tons, bbls. about 325 lbs.

From 1730 to 1739 inclusive

419,525 bbls., equal to 99,905 " " " 400 "

For this last period, Carroll's Historical Collections, gives

EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FROM
1730 TO 1739.

To Portugal in all,	83,379	barrels
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" Gibraltar, - -	958	"
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" Spain, - - -	3,570	"
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" France, only the last two years at most, -	9,500	"
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To Great Britain, Ireland, and the British plantations, by the largest calculation, cannot exceed, - -	30,000	"
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To Holland, Hamburg and Bremen, including about 7,000 bbls. to Sweden and Denmark, - - -	372,118	"
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Total expts. in these years, 499,525		making " 99,905 tons.
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*From the French of G. M. B. Dumont, furnished by
Hon. M. King.*

EXPORTS OF RICE FROM THE PORT OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Nov. 1724 to Nov. 1725,	17,734	casks
“ 1725 “ “ 1726,	23,031	“
“ 1726 “ “ 1727,	26,884	“
“ 1727 “ “ 1728,	29,905	“
“ 1728 “ “ 1729,	32,384	barrels
“ 1729 “ “ 1730,	41,722	“
“ 1730 “ “ 1731,	*39,487	} *At this time the bls. would appear to have been 500 pounds. “See Carroll’s His. Col., Vol. 2, page 129.
“ 1731 “ “ 1732,	37,068	
“ 1732 “ “ 1733,	50,726	
“ 1733 “ “ 1734,	30,323	“
“ 1734 “ “ 1735,	45,317	“ 1,038 bags.

*From the Commercial Column of the “ South Carolina
Gazette.*

EXPORTS FROM CHARLESON, S. C.

	Barrels.	Bags.
From 1735 to 1736,	52,349	1,554
Nov. 1736 to Nov. 1737,	42,619	519
“ 1737 “ “ 1738,	34,324	
“ 1738 “ “ 1739,	67,117	
“ 1739 “ “ 1740,	91,110	
“ 1740 “ “ 1741,	80,040	2,137
“ 1741 “ “ 1742,	46,196	

From the Carolina Gazette.

“ 1742 “ “ 1743,	73,416	
“ 1743 “ “ 1744,	80,778	
“ 1744 “ “ 1745,	59,627	
“ 1745 “ “ 1746,	54,101	
“ 1746 “ “ 1747,	54,146	
“ 1747 “ “ 1748,	55,132	
“ 1748 “ “ 1749,	41,034	
“ 1749 “ “ 1750,	48,011	525
“ 1750 “ “ 1751,	61,522	223
“ 1751 “ “ 1752,	78,360	186
“ 1752 “ “ 1753,	35,522	
“ 1753 “ “ 1754,	*88,659	} * “Drayton’s View of So. Ca., 104,688 bbls. exported from S.C.
“ 1754 “ “ 1755,	96,778	

Barrels. Bags.

" 1758 " "	1759,	51,718		
" 1759 " "	1760,	60,789	- -	44
" 1760 10th Oct.	1761,	101,359	- -	74
" 1761 to Nov.	1762,	79,642		
" 1762 " "	1763,	101,059	- -	44
" 1763 " "	1764,	101,842		
" 1764 14th Sep	1765,	107,292		

10th Oct.

1768 24th Aug 1769, 116,715

1st Nov.

1770 10th Oct. 1771, 130,500

EXPORTED AS FOLLOWS.

To Great Britain,	- - - -	73,325
" Portugal,	- - - -	14,439
" Spain,	- - - -	1,760
" Italy,	- - - -	222
" The Foreign West India Islands,	- - - -	975
" " British, " " "	- - - -	30,305
" Ports on this Continent,	- - - -	9,665
In the year 1770, from the Colonies,	- - - -	150,529

From the Carolina Gazette.

From the Port of Charleston, S. C.,	Barrels.
From 1st Nov. 1772 to 2d August, 1773,	112,649
From 12th Nov. 1773 to 7th Nov. 1774,	118,482
From Beaufort, same time,	3,630
" Georgetown " "	2,964

Crop of 1773, exported. Total. 125,076

The foregoing statements of Exports are copied from the Honorable R. F. W. Allston's pamphlet.

From the 1st edition of "Pitkin's Statistics of the United States," we extract the following account of the Exports of Rice from all the Colonies for the year 1770.

	Barrels.
To Great Britain,	74,073
" South of Europe,	36,296
" West Indies,	40,033 and 8,200 bush. of .R.R
" Africa,	117

Total, 150,529 and 8,200 bushels.
Value, £340,692.15 £615.9.

In "Drayton's View of South Carolina," it is stated, there was exported from the State of South Carolina From 13th Jan. 1783 to 14th Nov. 1783,

23,160 barrels, and 2,129 half barrels.

From 14th Nov. 1783 to 3d Dec. 1784,

58,923 barrels, and 6,102 half barrels.

Also, "Exports from Charleston, furnished the author by James Simons, Esq., Collector of the Port of Charleston."

	Barrels.
1st Oct. 1789 to 30th Sept. 1790,	87,179
" 1790 " " 1791,	98,044
" 1791 " " 1792,	102,235
" 1792 " " 1793,	94,035
" 1793 " " 1794,	69,717
" 1794 " " 1795,	85,670
" 1795 " " 1796,	84,540
" 1796 " " 1797,	80,837
" 1797 " " 1798,	74,277
" 1798 " " 1799,	70,426
" 1799 " " 1800,	75,788
" 1800 " " 1801,	64,769

It is not stated whether these Exports were Foreign alone, or both Foreign and Coastwise.

From 1801 to 1819 there are no means of ascertaining the Exports of Rice from Charleston, nor the annual crops ; to supply this deficiency, the Exports of Rice from the United States are given, as follows :

From "Seybert's Statistical Annals of the United States."

	Tierces.
August 1789 to 30th Sept. 1790,	100,845
1st October 1790 " " 1791,	73,329
" 1791 " " 1792,	141,762
" 1792 " " 1793,	134,611
" 1793 " " 1794,	55,026
" 1794 " " 1795,	138,526

				Tierces.
1st October 1795	to	30th Sept. 1796,		131,039
"	1796	"	1797,	60,111
"	1797	"	1798,	125,243
"	1798	"	1799,	110,599
"	1799	"	1800,	112,056
"	1800	"	1801,	94,866
"	1801	"	1802,	79,822
"	1802	"	1803,	81,838
"	1803	"	1804,	78,385
"	1804	"	1805,	56,830
"	1805	"	1806,	102,627
"	1806	"	1807,	94,692
"	1807	"	1808,	9,228
"	1808	"	1809,	116,907
"	1809	"	1810,	131,341
"	1810	"	1811,	119,356
"	1811	"	1812,	77,190
"	1812	"	1813,	120,843
"	1813	"	1814,	11,476
"	1814	"	1815,	129,248
"	1815	"	1816,	137,843
"	1816	"	1817,	79,296

Year of
Emb'o.

Years of war

From "Pitkin's Statistics"—2nd Edition.

"	1817	"	1818,	88,181
"	1818	"	1819,	76,523

From this period we have been enabled to make up the following close approximation to the annual Rice Crops of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina, which is given in preference to continuing the quotations of the Exports of Rice from the United States.

Rice Crops.

	ESTIMATED CROP OF SOUTH CAROLINA.				ESTIMATED CROP OF GEORGIA.				Estimated Crop of N th Carolina.		Total estimated Crops of these three States.	
	CHARLESTON.		GEORGETOWN.		TOTAL SO. CA.		SAVANNAH.		TOTAL GEORGIA.		Tierces.	Tierces.
	Tierces.		Tierces.		Tierces.		Tierces.		Tierces.			
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1819-20 Allow for City Consumption,	Exports 64,153 8,500		Exports 600		73,253		Exports 14,567 1,000		15,567		- - -	88,820
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1820-1 Allow for City Consumption,	Receipts 98,336		“ 550		98,886		“ 15,705 1,000		16,705		- - -	115,591
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1821-2 Allow for City Consumption,	Exports 78,161 8,500		“ 500		87,161		“ 12,746 1,000		13,746		- - -	100,907
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1822-3 Allow for City Consumption,	Receipts 90,222		“ 500		90,722		“ 11,530 1,000		12,530		- - -	103,252
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1823-4 Allow for City Consumption,	Exports 102,170 8,800		“ 450		111,420		“ 13,553 1,000		14,553		- - -	125,973
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1824-5 Allow for City Consumption,	“ 92,587 9,000		“ 400		101,987		“ 7,235 1,000		8,253		- - -	110,222
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1825-6 Allow for City Consumption,	“ 95,193 9,200		“ 400		104,793		“ 11,455 1,000		12,455		- - -	117,248
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1826-7 Allow for City Consumption,	“ 108,543 9,500		“ 350		118,393		“ 12,918 1,500		14,418		- - -	132,811
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1827-8 Allow for City Consumption,	“ 121,089 9,900		“ 300		131,289		“ 12,889 1,500		14,389		- - -	145,678

1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1828-9 Allow for City Consumption,	"	124,031 9,900	"	300	134,231	"	19,999 1,500	21,499	- - -	155,730
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1829-30 Allow for City Consumption,	Receipts 123,101	- - -	"	250	123,351	"	20,592 2,000	22,592	- - -	145,943
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1830-1 Allow for City Consumption,	"	110,072	"	250	110,322	"	23,264 2,000	25,264	- - -	135,586
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1831-2 Allow for City Consumption,	"	127,392	"	250	127,642	"	22,283 2,000	24,283	- - -	151,925
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1832-3 Allow for City Consumption,	"	143,473	"	250	143,723	"	32,332 2,200	34,532	- - -	178,255
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1833-4 Allow for City Consumption,	"	118,762	"	250	119,012	"	24,159 2,200	26,359	- - -	145,371
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1834-5 Allow for City Consumption,	"	124,250	"	250	124,500	"	* 24,000 2,500	*26,500	- - -	151,000
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1835-6 Allow for City Consumption,	"	133,533	"	1,818	135,351	"	* 25,000 2,500	*27,500	6,000	168,851
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1836-7 Allow for City Consumption,	"	119,917	"	1,041	120,958	"	* 22,000 2,500	*24,500	5,500	150,958
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1837-8 Allow for City Consumption,	"	90,385	"	1,456	91,841	"	* 20,000 2,500	*22,500	5,000*	119,341
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1838-9 Allow for City Consumption,	"	106,001	"	1,250	107,251	"	21,332 3,000	24,332	5,000	136,583

Rice Crops—continued.

	ESTIMATED CROP OF SOUTH CAROLINA.				ESTIMATED CROP OF GEORGIA.				Estimated Crop of N th Carolina. Tierces.	Total estimated Crops of these three States. Tierces.
	CHARLESTON.		GEORGETOWN.		SAVANNAH.		TOTAL GEORGIA.			
	Tierces.		Tierces.		Tierces.		Tierces.			
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1839-40 Allow for City Consumption,	Receipts 107,108	Exports 743	-	-	107,851	Exports 24,392	3,000	27,392	5,000	140,243
1st Oct. to 31st Aug. 1840-1 Allow for City Consumption,	" 107,052	" 1,282	-	-	108,334	" 23,587	3,500	27,087	5,000	140,421
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1841-2 Allow for City Consumption,	" 117,994	" 864	-	-	118,858	" 22,064	3,500	25,564	6,000	150,422
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1842-3 Allow for City Consumption,	" 136,733	" 1,535	-	-	138,268	" 26,281	4,000	30,281	6,500	175,049
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1843-4 Allow for City Consumption,	" 135,561	" 1,189	-	-	136,750	" 28,543	4,500	33,043	6,500	176,293
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1844-5 Allow for City Consumption,	" 117,939	" 1,941	-	-	119,880	" 29,217	4,500	33,717	7,000	160,597
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1845-6 Allow for City Consumption,	" 111,407	" 1,374	-	-	112,781	" 32,147	5,000	37,147	7,000	156,928
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1846-7 Allow for City Consumption,	" 146,260	" 1,963	-	-	148,223	" 31,739	5,000	36,739	7,500	192,462
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1847-8 Allow for City Consumption.	" 126,673	" 1,462	-	-	128,135	" 30,136	5,000	35,136	7,500	170,771

In the preceding table, under the Charleston head, the actual receipts are stated where these have been ascertained, and where the receipts were not known, the exports have been given with an estimate for City Consumption, based upon the known consumption of the years immediately succeeding, which may be found in the detailed tables of Exports of Rice and Cotton, pages 92 and 100.

For the information from which the Exports of Georgetown are estimated, where the actual exports are not known, (and which latter may be found in the tables, pages 95 and 100) we are indebted to E. Waterman, Esq. of Georgetown, whose long familiarity with the commerce of that port is a guarantee for the accuracy of those estimates.

* In estimating the crops of Georgia, the actual exports from Savannah, for each year, have been obtained after much laborious research from several authentic sources, with the exception of the years 1834-5, 1835-6, 1836-7, 1837-8, which could not be ascertained. For these four years an estimate has been made, based upon the known exports of the preceding and succeeding years, an allowance having been made for those years in which the Crop was known to be a short one. The estimates for the City Consumption of Savannah, were derived from statements furnished by one of her merchants, long and extensively engaged in the Rice trade of that port. It will be perceived that no allowance has been made for Exports from any other port in Georgia, except Savannah. This has been done upon the following information obtained from a highly respectable Commercial house in Darien, in answer to a letter of enquiry upon this subject, in which they say, "For several years past no Rice has been exported from this place, or neighborhood, to any other ports than Savannah and Charleston, and we understand that none

is sent from St. Mary's or Satilla River, except to your port and Savannah. Five or ten years ago 2 or 300 tierces went annually to Cuba, and occasionally a small parcel to New York, but no one has any account of the same."

In the estimate of the crops of North Carolina, more uncertainty exists than in that of the other two States, as we have been unable to obtain any of her actual exports. As early as May 1831, twelve hundred bushels of Rough Rice were imported into Charleston from North Carolina. At that period, it is believed that, no mills for pounding Rice were erected in the United States except in Georgia and South Carolina, consequently the exports of Rice from North Carolina, at that time, must have gone to one or other of those States, and been included in their crops. After the erection of the New York Rice Mills had created a demand for the Coastwise exports of Rough Rice from Southern ports, it is probable that North Carolina also participated in that trade; we have therefore selected the period at which the Exports of Rough Rice were commenced from Georgetown, as the most proper one at which to begin an estimate of the exports from North Carolina. From that date the estimate of the crops of North Carolina have been made from the most authentic sources within our reach.

We again repeat, however, that this table is *only an approximation*, where actual Receipts, or Exports are not specified, and therefore the above full explanations have been deemed advisable. The table has been prepared with much labor, research and reflection, and is offered with diffidence. But as the subject of the annual Rice Crops of the States exporting this article is an important one, and has never heretofore been collected, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this effort has been made towards accomplishing that object.

IMPORTS OF GRAIN AND HAY.

IMPORTATIONS into Charleston, S. C., of Corn, Oats, Peas and Hay for 15 years, from 1st January to 31st December in each year.*

Compiled from manuscripts politely furnished by Messrs. O. Mills & Co., who have kept regular accounts of the receipts of these articles during a series of years.

	CORN. Bushels.	OATS. Bushels.	PEAS. Bushels.	HAY. Bales.
1834,	447,667	78,582	22,958	20,621
1835,	376,299	50,607	19,785	16,678
1836,	390,721	79,818	8,189	23,610
1837,	393,400	166,161	13,450	26,600
1838,	456,718	152,625	22,879	23,459
1839,	342,098	125,244	14,222	24,178
1840,	322,080	93,452	18,209	24,638
1841,	375,881	71,914	23,586	20,170
1842,	350,500	80,070	20,958	20,164
†1843,	169,777	57,600	23,440	25,272
1844,	287,075	81,900	24,275	24,311
1845,	368,975	111,485	29,443	29,381
‡1846,	§544,900	47,200	29,817	16,116
Coastwise, }	151,365	38,400	5,150	22,307
By Rail Road, }	334,761			
Total 1847	486,126			
Coastwise, }	184,390	24,455	12,360	26,527
By Rail Road, }	201,177			
Total 1848¶	385,567			

* In the Statistics of the Rail Road will be found the receipts of Flour, Wheat and Turpentine received through that channel, which have not been embodied in this table, as the receipts of those articles, through other channels, could not be obtained.

† The Grain crops of this State were unusually abundant this year, and a large proportion of the receipts of Corn in Charleston, were the product of South Carolina.

‡ Up to this period no Corn, of any consequence, was received from the interior by Rail Road.

§ The Grain crops of this State failed so entirely this year as to produce much distress in the Upper Districts; so much so, that a Committee was appointed at a public meeting, held in Charleston, to receive donations for the relief of the distressed poorer classes in the interior. A very large proportion of the receipts of Corn went to the Upper Districts of the State, to supply the deficiency consequent upon this failure of the Crop, and much of it for gratuitous distribution.

|| Of the receipts this year, 135,225 bushels of Corn were taken for Export to Europe, in consequence of the famine in Ireland, and the general failure of the European Grain Crops.

¶ The Foreign Exports of Corn from Charleston, this year, was 34,453 bushels.

*Cargo Prices of Corn at Charleston, S. C.—Compiled from the Weekly Courier Letter Sheet
Prices Current.*

	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
	Cts. \$	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cts. \$	Cents.
January,	94a1 05	50 a 60	52 a 59	55 a 75	48 a 57	40 a 52	43 a 57	68 a 82	63a 79	55 a 72
February,	83a1 10	53 a 65	45 a 60	51 a 72	43 a 56	40 a 50	43 a 50	60 a 70	90a1 06	50 a 64
March,	78a 87	53 a 58	43 a 53	55 a 75	43 a 62	40 a 50	43 a 50	63 a 75	70a 95	50 a 56
April,	80a1 00	50 a 60	51 a 65	56 a 78	60 a 62	45 a 56	43 a 54	68 a 77	72a 95	50 a 57
May,	85a1 00	50 a 54	51 a 70	60 a 72	62 a 71	52 a 60	43 a 50	60 a 75	85a 95	50 a 60
June,	80a1 00	55 a 68	65 a 80	50 a 68	50 a 65	51 a 62	43 a 48	52 a 70	90a1 15	50 a 60
July,	88a1 10	60 a 68	68 a 75	60 a 70	53 a 65	46 a 61	45 a 60	55 a 65	65a 90	50 a 57
August,	75a1 07	55 a 64	83 a 96	58 a 65	54 a 60	45 a 58	53 a 60	50 a 65	65a 75	50 a 57
September,	55a 58	55 a 58	60 a 80	60 a 68	45 a 56	43 a 50	48 a 60	58 a 70	65a 75	54 a 60
October,	70a 80	56 a 65	72 a 60	61 a 65	42 a 48	43 a 43	48 a 57	65 a 70	65a 70	54 a 60
November,	60a 75	55 a 58	60 a 70	50 a 60	40 a 50	55 a 60	57 a 75	60 a 70	65a 70	54 a 62
December,	58a 72	55 a 58	60 a 78	50 a 56	49 a 58	44 a 61	70 a 87	61 a 80	60a 70	50 a 60

IMPORTS.

IMPORTS into Charleston, S. C., of Wines, Liquors, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Salt, from Foreign ports for 21 years, and Coastwise for 10 years—from 1st January to 31st December in each year. Compiled from the records at the Custom House.

Imports.

WINE.

LIQUORS.*

		‡ Coastwise.					† Foreign.
		Pipe	half pipe	Qr. Cask.	Bas-ket.	Box.	
	Gallon.						
1828	61,999	"	"	"	"	"	
1829	49,368	"	"	"	"	"	
1830	49,815	"	"	"	"	"	
1831	22,410	"	"	"	"	"	
1832	61,435	"	"	"	"	"	
1833	34,179	"	"	"	"	"	
1834	80,415	"	"	"	"	"	
1835	93,782	"	"	"	"	"	
1836	131,227	"	"	"	"	"	
1837	124,649	"	"	"	"	"	
1838	167,457	"	"	"	"	"	
1839	179,768	24	117	411	1,554	705	
1840	59,665	4	5	253	915	884	
1841	61,727	25	85	290	1,269	1,655	
1842	42,433	29	33	702	665	894	
1843	12,228	15	94	407	962	532	
1844	36,119	9	31	819	1,214	1,522	
1845	22,955	20	83	1,130	1,615	1,243	
1846	35,321	18	114	757	1,360	904	
1847	26,355	19	37	786	1,382	821	
1848	55,502	11	52	904	1,110	759	

* Exclusive of Ale and Beer.

† The packages in which Wine and Liquors are imported vary so much, that it was impracticable to reduce the Foreign importations to packages.

‡ The packages are given as taken from the Manifests, in which the gallons are not specified.

§ It is probable that under the head of "Other Liquors" are included some Whiskey and N. E. Rum, which were not designated as such in the Manifests.

		‡ Coastwise.			† Foreign.
		Whiskey.	N. E. Rum.	Other Liquors.	
		Hhd.	Bbbs.	Hhd.	
	Gallon.				
	76,992	"	"	"	
	60,316	"	"	"	
	23,276	"	"	"	
	13,061	"	"	"	
	56,404	"	"	"	
	35,481	"	"	"	
	54,411	"	"	"	
	59,734	"	"	"	
	90,782	"	"	"	
	72,091	"	"	"	
	141,248	"	"	"	
	108,913	349	2,665	342	1,671
	98,357	169	2,776	98	822
	88,407	90	3,293	48	1,510
	73,172	54	2,853	10	700
	15,749	41	3,711	3	376
	27,400	23	4,326	10	240
	18,553	61	8,667	48	80
	-	19	10,086	24	463
	13,215	4	9,101	24	338
	38,876	2	9,801	115	860
					188
					609
					4,717

* Exclusive of Ale and Beer.

† The packages in which Wine and Liquors are imported vary so much, that it was impracticable to reduce the Foreign importations to packages.

‡ The packages are given as taken from the Manifests, in which the gallons are not specified.

§ It is probable that under the head of "Other Liquors" are included some Whiskey and N. E. Rum, which were not designated as such in the Manifests.

SUGARS.

Imports—continued. Sugars.

Imports—continued. Sugars.														
FOREIGN.					COASTWISE.*					TOTAL.				
Brown.		White.		Reduced to hds. of 1150 lbs net.	Pounds.	Reduced to boxes of 400 lbs net.	Hhds.	Tierces	Barrels.	Boxes.	Hhds.	Tierces	Barrels.	Boxes.
Pounds.		Pounds.												
1828	1,546,989	1,345	413,257	1,033										
1829	1,870,388	1,627	261,732	654										
1830	3,311,610	2,880	264,264	661										
1831	1,745,746	1,518	222,939	557										
1832	1,712,069	1,489	349,377	873										
1833	1,388,119	1,207	350,433	876										
1834	2,665,321	2,318	208,684	522										
1835	3,498,821	3,042	413,330	1,033										
1836	5,273,638	4,586	275,724	689										
1837	4,368,654	3,799	222,689	557										
1838	4,521,045	3,931	304,187	760										
1839	5,173,735	4,499	319,310	798			5,059	30	1,967	996	9,558	30	1,967	1,794
1840	5,020,796	4,366	253,174	633			4,374	4	1,595	1,584	8,740	4	1,595	2,217
1841	6,819,767	5,930	261,976	655			3,415	5	1,128	1,446	9,345	5	1,128	2,101
1842	6,575,218	5,718	343,323	858			1,978	1	726	530	7,696	1	726	1,388
1843	4,570,764	3,975	254,873	637			3,185	—	1,371	637	7,160	—	1,371	1,274
1844	5,764,336	5,013	506,204	1,265			4,355	55	922	1,776	9,368	55	922	3,041
1845	2,072,364	1,802	2,853	7			6,042	33	1,389	661	7,844	33	1,389	668
1846	3,329,776	2,896	82,939	207			3,636	187	2,206	325	6,532	187	2,206	532
1847	7,588,307	6,599	247,756	619			3,262	327	1,634	463	9,861	327	1,634	1,082
1848	5,598,300	4,868	108,852	272			4,021	267	2,279	454	8,889	267	2,279	726

* In the Coastwise Manifests, the weight is not specified. It was also found impossible to give the Brown and White Sugars of the Coastwise importations separate, as they were not always distinguished in the Manifests; the boxes, therefore, under the "Coastwise and Total" heads are not to be considered as being all White Sugars.

*Imports—continued.***MOLASSES.**

	FOREIGN.		COASTWISE.*			TOTAL.		
	Gallon.	Reduced to khd. of 120 gal. net.	Hhd	Tierce's	Barrels.	Hhds.	Tierces.	Barrels.
1828	469,323	3,911						
1829	430,412	3,587						
1830	173,685	1,447						
1831	166,147	1,384						
1832	756,712	6,306						
1833	241,129	2,009						
1834	488,167	4,068						
1835	319,911	2,666						
1836	594,528	4,954						
1837	440,410	3,670						
1838	304,189	2,535						
1839	436,043	3,634	666	383	2,714	4,300	383	2,714
1840	377,001	3,142	123	402	5,193	3,265	402	5,193
1841	278,690	2,322	264	97	5,777	2,586	97	5,777
1842	409,852	3,415	1	144	5,055	3,416	144	5,055
1843	3,109,024	25,908	85	25	5,266	25,993	25	5,266
1844	5,158,154	42,985	1	4	6,869	42,986	4	6,869
1845	1,806,392	15,053	65	408	7,842	15,118	408	7,842
1846	491,193	4,093	110	14	5,580	4,203	14	5,580
1847	778,058	6,484	5	2	4,845	6,489	2	4,845
1848	543,291	4,528	297	44	6,096	4,825	44	6,096

* In the Coastwise imports the gallons are not specified in the Manifests.

COFFEE.

	FOREIGN.		*COASTWISE.			TOTAL.		
	Pounds.	Reduced to bags of 160 lbs. net.	Bags.	Hhds.	Barrels.	Bags.	Hhds.	Barrels.
1828	829,767	5,186						
1829	971,325	6,071						
1830	1,510,861	9,443						
1831	1,762,320	11,014						
1832	2,893,839	18,087						
1833	2,008,646	12,554						
1834	2,045,028	12,781						
1835	2,138,666	13,367						
1836	2,772,394	17,327						
1837	3,236,570	20,228						
1838	3,977,104	24,857						
1839	2,580,664	16,129	11,496	40	104	27,625	40	104
1840	2,545,322	15,908	6,129	3	175	22,037	3	175
1841	1,551,609	9,697	20,036	10	244	29,733	10	244
1842	3,289,064	20,556	8,665	1	21	29,221	1	21
1843	2,619,465	16,372	17,885	1	1	34,257	1	1
1844	2,257,860	14,112	18,905	18	37	33,017	18	37
1845	471,095	2,944	13,531	7	13	16,475	7	13
1846	1,086,328	6,789	21,710	2	8	28,499	2	8
1847	1,542,342	9,639	18,533	14	19	28,172	14	19
1848	2,755,186	17,220	12,874	23	24	30,094	23	24

* The Coastwise packages are taken from the Manifests, in which the weights are specified.

Imports—continued.

SALT.							
	FOREIGN.			COASTWISE.		TOTAL.	
	LIVERPOOL.		Cadiz, Turks Is- land, and other bulk Salt.	LIVER- POOL.	Cadiz, Turks Is- land and other bulk Salt.	LIVERPOOL.	Cadiz.
	Bushels of 56 lbs.	*Reduc'd to Sacks.		Sacks.	Bushels.	Sacks.	Turks Island and other Bulk Salt. Bushels.
1828	254,381	67,835	42,051				
1829	317,745	84,732	58,618				
1830	321,962	85,856	26,550				
1831	290,316	77,418	51,480				
1832	341,372	91,032	45,322				
1833	323,134	86,169	20,191				
1834	358,489	95,579	32,270				
1835	227,650	60,707	40,077				
1836	298,994	79,732	21,475				
1837	278,623	74,300	21,092				
1838	345,383	92,102	47,524				
1839	315,882	84,235	37,779	3,320	18,660	87,555	56,439
1840	380,636	101,503	64,625	5,018	4,500	106,521	69,125
1841	196,990	52,531	26,859	500	-	53,031	26,859
1842	327,034	87,209	46,327	403	-	87,612	46,327
1843	338,332	90,222	58,182	870	1,138	91,092	59,320
1844	358,373	95,566	7,111	3,127	-	98,693	7,111
1845	399,432	106,515	60,256	5,718	-	112,233	60,256
1846	214,539	57,210	1,181	4,065	3,500	61,275	4,681
1847	303,053	80,814	22,796	630	-	81,444	22,796
1848	448,232	119,528	13,439	3,729	200	123,257	13,639

* These Sacks are the exact number imported, the calculation having been adopted by which the invoice is reduced to bushels of 56 lbs., at the Custom House.

*Trade between Great Britain and the 13 Colonies,
showing the Imports and Exports—Compiled from
Hazard's Commercial and Statistical Register.

Year.	SOUTH CAROLINA.		ALL THE OTHER COLONIES.	
	£ Exports.	£ Imports.	£ Exports.	£ Imports.
1697 - - -	12,374	5,289	267,478	134,840
1698 - - -	9,265	18,462	216,790	439,635
1699 - - -	12,372	11,401	243,070	392,213
1700 - - -	14,058	11,003	380,963	333,338
1701 - - -	16,973	13,908	292,161	329,918
1702 - - -	11,870	10,460	323,918	176,349
1703 - - -	13,197	12,428	191,098	283,782
1704 - - -	14,067	6,621	307,905	169,467
1705 - - -	2,698	19,788	148,263	271,934
1706 - - -	8,652	4,001	178,421	157,690
1707 - - -	23,311	10,492	261,487	402,752
1708 - - -	10,340	11,996	276,095	228,188
1709 - - -	20,431	28,521	304,103	241,075
1710 - - -	20,793	19,613	229,020	274,046
1711 - - -	12,871	20,406	311,827	277,220
1712 - - -	29,394	20,015	336,577	289,676
1713 - - -	32,449	23,967	270,773	260,589
1714 - - -	31,290	23,712	364,484	309,731
1715 - - -	29,158	16,631	268,088	435,735
1716 - - -	46,287	27,272	378,102	374,770
1717 - - -	41,275	25,058	384,815	414,608
1718 - - -	46,385	15,841	411,086	409,492
1719 - - -	50,373	19,630	402,681	373,370
1720 - - -	62,736	18,290	405,452	301,414
1721 - - -	61,858	17,703	432,013	314,202
1722 - - -	79,650	34,374	358,046	390,351
1723 - - -	78,103	42,246	383,660	369,324
1724 - - -	90,504	37,839	372,177	423,745
1725 - - -	91,942	39,182	323,708	510,511
1726 - - -	93,453	43,934	432,850	529,363
1727 - - -	96,055	23,254	541,080	479,673
†1728 - - -	91,175	33,067	514,149	484,794
1729 - - -	113,329	58,366	461,953	364,592
1730 - - -	151,739	64,785	420,846	472,075
1731 - - -	159,771	71,145	491,092	465,121
1732 - - -	126,207	58,298	392,829	472,955
1733 - - -	177,845	70,466	491,786	478,424
1734 - - -	120,466	99,658	490,884	456,617
1735 - - -	145,348	117,837	511,978	550,827
1736 - - -	214,083	101,147	485,681	576,477
1737 - - -	187,758	58,986	587,624	623,448
1738 - - -	141,119	87,793	479,093	663,477
1739 - - -	236,192	94,445	518,084	601,424
1740 - - -	265,560	181,821	451,856	631,561
1741 - - -	236,830	224,270	675,461	680,722
1742 - - -	154,607	127,063	504,620	672,989
1743 - - -	235,136	111,499	645,671	716,774
1744 - - -	192,594	79,141	474,930	561,746
1745 - - -	91,847	86,815	462,584	448,438

* The original Tables in Hazard's Commercial and Statistical Register, were compiled from Witworth's "Trade of Great Britain," McPherson's "Annals of Commerce," and Anderson's "History of Commerce."

† The Colonies of North and South Carolina were divided into separate governments in this year.

Imports and Exports—continued.

Years.	SOUTH CAROLINA.		ALL THE OTHER COLONIES.	
	£ Exports.	£ Imports.	£ Exports.	£ Exports.
1746 - - -	76,897	102,809	482,603	653,117
1747 - - -	107,500	95,529	553,214	631,140
1748 - - -	167,305	160,172	549,321	670,261
1749 - - -	120,499	164,085	513,025	1,071,301
1750 - - -	191,607	134,037	623,159	1,180,046
1751 - - -	245,491	138,244	589,960	1,094,924
1752 - - -	288,264	150,777	715,918	997,350
1753 - - -	164,634	213,009	798,107	1,239,935
1754 - - -	307,238	149,215	700,521	1,027,064
1755 - - -	325,525	187,887	614,029	925,110
1756 - - -	222,915	181,780	436,437	1,170,398
1757 - - -	130,889	213,949	479,795	1,314,399
1758 - - -	150,511	181,002	520,209	1,531,885
1759 - - -	206,534	215,255	433,375	2,130,198
1760 - - -	162,769	218,131	598,330	2,393,633
1761 - - -	253,002	254,587	594,890	1,397,491
1762 - - -	181,695	194,170	560,937	1,183,990
1763 - - -	282,366	250,132	823,804	1,381,865
1764 - - -	341,727	305,808	768,945	1,945,102
1765 - - -	385,918	334,709	765,780	1,609,405
1766 - - -	293,587	296,732	750,371	1,507,601
1767 - - -	395,027	244,093	701,052	1,656,830
1768 - - -	508,108	289,868	743,346	1,867,380
1769 - - -	387,114	306,600	673,092	1,029,519
1770 - - -	278,907	146,273	736,628	1,779,298
1771 - - -	420,311	409,169	919,529	3,793,333
1772 - - -	425,923	449,610	832,592	2,563,025
1773 - - -	456,513	344,859	912,716	1,634,553
1774 - - -	432,302	378,116	941,544	2,212,321
1775 - - -	579,349	6,245	1,341,701	189,917
1776 - - -	13,668	- -	90,296	55,415

FOREIGN COMMERCE, &c.

Exports.

TABLE of Foreign Exports from South Carolina; of Foreign Imports into South Carolina, and of Duties collected on Imports; also Exports and Imports of the United States.

		DOMESTIC PRODUCE.				FOREIGN PRODUCE.				Total Exports of Domestic and Foreign Produce.	
		In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Domestic Produce.		In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Foreign Produce.		Total Exports of Domestic and Foreign Produce.	
1st Oct. 1790 to 30th Sept. 1791	1791	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$		\$	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1792	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		2,428,250	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1793	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		3,191,867	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1794	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		3,867,908	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1795	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		5,998,492	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1796	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		7,620,049	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1797	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		6,505,118	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1798	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		6,994,179	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1799	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		8,729,015	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1800	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		10,663,510	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1801	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		14,304,045	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1802	- - -	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		10,639,365	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1803	- - -	- - -	6,863,343		- - -	- - -	- 947,765		7,811,108	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1804	- - -	- - -	5,142,100		- - -	- - -	2,309,516		7,451,616	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1805	- - -	- - -	5,957,646		- - -	- - -	3,108,979		9,066,625	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1806	- - -	- - -	6,797,064		- - -	- - -	2,946,718		9,743,782	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1807	- - -	- - -	7,129,365		- - -	- - -	3,783,199		10,912,564	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1808	- - -	- - -	1,404,043		Year of	Embargo.	260,402		1,664,445	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1809	- - -	- - -	2,861,369		- - -	- - -	385,972		3,247,341	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1810	- - -	- - -	4,881,840		- - -	- - -	408,774		5,290,614	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1811	- - -	- - -	4,650,984		- - -	- - -	210,295		4,861,279	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1812	- - -	- - -	2,024,834		} Years of War.		11,861		2,036,695	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1813	- - -	- - -	2,915,035				53,449		2,968,484	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1814	- - -	- - -	736,471		- - -	- - -	1,428		737,899	

Exports—Continued.

			DOMESTIC PRODUCE.			FOREIGN PRODUCE.			Total Exports of Domestic and Foreign Produce.
			In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Domest- ic Produce.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Foreign Produce.	
1st Oct.	1814 to 30th Sept.	1815			6,574,783			100,346	6,675,129
"	"	1816			10,446,213			403,196	10,849,409
"	"	1817	- - -	- - -	9,944,343	- - -	- - -	428,270	10,372,613
"	"	1818			11,184,298			256,664	11,440,962
"	"	1819	- - -	- - -	8,014,598	- - -	- - -	236,192	8,250,790
"	"	1820			8,690,539			192,401	8,882,940
"	"	1821	4,435,972	2,431,543	6,867,515	225,045	107,951	332,996	7,200,511
"	"	1822	4,892,568	2,243,798	7,136,366	82,751	41,203	123,954	7,260,320
"	"	1823	4,267,435	2,404,563	6,671,998	195,847	30,969	226,816	6,898,814
"	"	1824	5,666,228	2,167,485	7,833,713	154,193	46,176	200,369	8,034,082
"	"	1825	8,606,181	2,270,294	10,876,475	120,180	60,087	180,267	11,056,742
"	"	1826	5,480,640	1,988,326	7,468,966	63,100	21,970	85,070	7,554,036
"	"	1827	5,961,805	2,227,691	8,189,496	92,357	40,708	133,065	8,322,561
"	"	1828	4,221,900	2,286,670	6,508,570	39,225	2,917	42,142	6,550,712
"	"	1829	5,784,789	2,349,887	8,134,676	19,774	21,136	40,910	8,175,586
"	"	1830	5,517,708	2,060,113	7,580,821	24,290	21,920	46,210	7,627,031
"	"	1831	4,433,690	2,094,915	6,528,605	15,573	31,023	46,596	6,575,201
"	"	1832	4,321,141	3,364,692	7,685,833	13,330	53,568	66,898	7,752,731
"	"	1833	5,260,010	3,077,502	8,337,512	43,277	53,536	96,813	8,434,325
"	"	1834	7,255,281	3,864,284	11,119,565	35,974	52,239	88,213	11,207,778
"	"	1835	6,978,698	4,245,600	11,224,298	79,604	34,114	113,718	11,338,016
"	"	1836	9,374,694	4,108,063	13,482,757	173,265	28,354	201,619	13,684,376
"	"	1837	6,628,224	4,510,768	11,138,992	27,234	53,935	81,169	11,220,161
"	"	1838	7,610,881	3,406,510	11,017,391	10,313	14,366	24,679	11,042,070
"	"	1839	6,414,637	3,904,185	10,318,822	59,515	7,089	66,604	10,385,426
"	"	1840	7,750,546	2,230,470	9,981,016	41,149	14,604	55,753	10,036,769
"	"	1841	5,579,971	2,431,421	8,011,392	24,051	7,841	31,892	8,043,284

Exports—Continued.

			DOMESTIC PRODUCE.			FOREIGN PRODUCE.			Total Exports of Domestic and Foreign Produce.
			In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Domestic Produce.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Foreign Produce.	
1st Oct. 1841 to 30th Sept. 1842			5,097,933	2,410,466	7,508,399	6,573	10,751	17,324	7,525,723
" 1842 " 30th June 1843			5,034,953	2,719,199	7,754,152	2,249	4,408	6,657	7,760,809
1st July 1843 " 1844			3,202,386	4,227,199	7,429,585	871	2,826	3,697	7,433,282
" 1844 " 1845			6,669,848	2,214,922	8,884,770	585	5,293	5,878	8,890,648
" 1845 " 1846			4,610,505	2,219,030	6,829,535	2,367	16,575	18,942	6,848,477
" 1846 " 1847			6,058,387	4,369,759	10,428,146	475	2,896	3,371	10,431,517
" 1847 " 1848			4,583,022	3,498,895	8,081,917	-	-	-	8,081,917

The foregoing statements of the value of Exports and the succeeding table of Imports, from 1790 to 1817, have been taken from "Seybert's Statistical Annals of the United States." From 1818 to 1833, are from "Pitkin's Statistical View of the United States, 2d edition; from 1833 to 1848, are from Official Documents.

The Duties collected on Imports, with the Exports and Imports of the United States, from 1790 to 1837, are from "Hazard's Commercial and Statistical Register;" and from 1838 to 1848, from several reliable sources.

Imports.

		Imports.				Exports and Imports of the United States.	
		In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Value of Imports.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1st Oct. 1790 to 30th Sept. 1791					\$525,845	\$19,012,041	\$52,200,000
" 1791 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	364,128	20,753,098	31,500,000
" 1792 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	398,571	26,109,572	31,100,000
" 1793 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	718,431	33,026,233	34,600,000
" 1794 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	783,297	47,989,472	69,756,268
" 1795 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	413,322	67,064,097	81,436,164
" 1796 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	1,282,229	56,850,206	75,379,406
" 1797 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	634,495	61,527,097	68,551,700
" 1798 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	2,000,306	78,665,522	79,068,148
" 1799 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	2,203,812	70,971,780	91,252,768
" 1800 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	2,257,100	94,115,925	111,363,511
" 1801 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	1,206,350	72,483,160	76,333,333
" 1802 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	867,126	55,800,033	64,666,666
" 1803 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	1,061,806	77,699,074	85,000,000
" 1804 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	1,303,842	95,566,021	120,000,000
" 1805 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	1,334,518	101,536,962	129,000,000
" 1806 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	1,352,778	108,343,150	138,500,000
" 1807 "		Year of	Embargo.	- - -	452,279	22,430,960	56,990,000
" 1808 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	537,043	52,203,233	59,400,000
" 1809 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	697,255	66,757,970	85,400,000
" 1810 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	386,355	61,316,833	53,400,000
" 1811 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	457,288	38,527,236	77,030,000
" 1812 "		} Years of War.	- - -	- - -	272,705	27,855,997	22,005,000
" 1813 "			- - -	- - -	149,353	6,927,441	12,965,000
" 1814 "			- - -	- - -	1,400,887	52,557,753	113,041,274
" 1815 "			- - -	- - -	1,474,474	81,920,452	147,103,000
" 1816 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	1,145,678	87,671,569	99,250,000
" 1817 "		- - -	- - -	- - -	1,308,104	93,281,133	121,750,000
" 1818 "		- - -	- - -	- - -			

1818	"	1819	"	1,787,590	-	-	-	813,829	70,142,521	87,125,000
1819	"	1820	"	1,578,108	-	-	-	613,698	69,691,669	74,450,000
1820	"	1821	"	1,598,403	-	-	3,007,113	595,318	64,974,382	62,585,724
1821	"	1822	"	1,463,164	-	-	2,283,586	794,004	72,160,281	83,241,541
1822	"	1823	"	1,368,061	-	-	2,419,101	765,899	74,699,030	77,579,267
1823	"	1824	"	1,145,252	-	-	2,166,185	732,077	75,986,657	80,549,007
1824	"	1825	"	1,072,510	-	-	1,892,297	661,328	99,535,388	96,340,075
1825	"	1826	"	843,438	-	-	1,534,483	573,707	77,595,322	84,974,477
1826	"	1827	"	778,602	-	-	1,434,106	592,026	82,324,827	79,484,068
1827	"	1828	"	747,789	-	-	1,242,048	450,967	72,264,686	88,509,824
1828	"	1829	"	853,171	-	-	1,139,618	490,750	72,358,671	74,492,527
1829	"	1830	"	597,953	-	-	1,054,619	497,397	73,849,508	70,876,920
1830	"	1831	"	919,087	-	-	1,238,163	505,050	81,310,583	103,191,134
1831	"	1832	"	879,675	-	-	1,213,725	523,031	87,176,943	101,029,266
1832	"	1833	"	1,131,434	-	-	1,517,705	401,634	90,140,433	108,118,311
1833	"	1834	"	1,715,812	-	-	1,787,267	459,935	104,336,973	126,521,332
1834	"	1835	"	1,620,878	-	-	1,891,805	453,391	121,693,577	149,895,742
1835	"	1836	"	1,842,484	-	-	2,801,361	682,383	128,663,040	189,980,035
1836	"	1837	"	2,210,635	-	-	2,510,860	469,058	117,419,376	140,989,217
1837	"	1838	"	1,635,432	-	-	2,318,791	590,422	108,486,616	113,717,404
1838	"	1839	"	1,217,955	-	-	3,086,077	653,188	121,028,416	162,092,132
1839	"	1840	"	1,042,424	-	-	2,058,870	368,127	132,085,946	107,141,519
1840	"	1841	"	1,084,653	-	-	1,557,431	449,535	121,851,803	127,946,177
1841	"	1842	"	792,560	-	-	1,359,465	305,607	104,691,534	100,162,087
1842	"	1843	"	940,815	-	-	1,294,709	340,405	84,446,480	64,753,799
1843	"	1844	"	833,294	-	-	1,131,515	497,000	111,200,046	108,435,035
1844	"	1845	"	1,201,911	-	-	1,143,158	390,276	114,646,606	117,254,564
1845	"	1846	"	1,115,738	-	-	902,536	280,493	113,488,616	121,691,797
1846	"	1847	"		-	-	1,580,658	389,553	158,648,622	146,545,638
1847	"	1848	"		-	-	1,485,299	324,468	154,036,436	154,998,928
1848	"		"		-	-				
1st July		30th June								
1843	"	1844	"							
1844	"	1845	"							
1845	"	1846	"							
1846	"	1847	"							
1847	"		"							

SLAVE TRADE.

THE following Statistics of the Slave Trade at Charleston from 1804 to 1807, are taken from the speech of the Hon. Judge Smith, Senator from South Carolina, delivered in the Senate of the United States on 8th December, 1820.

“In the year 1804, the ports of South Carolina, by an act of its Legislature, under the permission of the Constitution of the United States, were opened for the importations of Africans. They remained open four years. During that time there were two hundred and two vessels entered the port of Charleston, with African slaves.” *****

***** “He wrote to a friend in Charleston, to apply to the Custom House Officers for a full statement of all the ships engaged in that trade during the four years. ***** In answer to his request, he had received from the Custom House books, from the hand of the Collector, the following authentic documents.”

1804.

Vessels.	Where owned.	Country of the Proprietor of the Cargo.
Aurora, - -	Charleston, - -	New England.
Ann, - -	British, - -	Scotland.
Easter, - -	“ - -	“
Brilliant, - -	“ - -	Rhode Island.
Armed Neutrality,	Charleston, - -	Great Britain.
Argo, - -	Rhode Island, - -	Ireland.
Thomas, - -	British, - -	Great Britain.
Horizon, - -	Charleston, - -	“
Harriot, - -	French, - -	“
Eliza, - -	Rhode Island, - -	“
Alexander, - -	Charleston, - -	“
Francis, - -	“ - -	“
Christopher, - -	British, - -	“
Favorite, - -	Rhode Island, - -	“
M’Lespine, - -	British, - -	“
Susanna, - -	Charleston, - -	New England,
Active, - -	British, - -	Great Britain,
Hamilton, - -	“ - -	“
Ruby, - -	Charleston, - -	“
Mary, - -	Norfolk, - -	“

1805.

Vessel.	Where owned.	Country of the Proprietor of the Cargo.
Perseverance, -	British, - -	Great Britain.
Kitty, - - -	Charleston, - -	Charleston.
Lupin, - - -	British, - -	Rhode Island.
Mary Huntley, -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Gov. Wentworth, -	" - - -	"
Experiment, -	" - - -	"
Eagle, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
Neptune, - - -	" - - -	"
Fanny, - - -	British, - -	Great Britain.
Thomas, - - -	Charleston, - -	"
Nile, - - -	" - - -	"
Recourse, - - -	British, - -	"
Isabella, - - -	" - - -	"
Armed Neutraity, -	Charleston, - -	"
Susanna, - - -	" - - -	"
Love & Unity, -	British, - -	Rhode Island.
Jack Park, - - -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Manning, - - -	" - - -	"
Juliet, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
Margaret, - - -	British, - -	Great Britain.
Louisiana, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
Ariel, - - -	British, - -	Great Britain.
Estor, - - -	" - - -	"
Margaret, - - -	" - - -	"
Hiram, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
Louisiana, - - -	British, - -	"
Maria, - - -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Hambleton, - - -	" - - -	"
Rambler, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
William, - - -	British, - -	Great Britain.

1806.

Ariel, - - -	British, - -	Great Britain.
Mary, - - -	" - - -	"
Daphna, - - -	Charleston, -	"
Carie, - - -	British, - -	"
America, - - -	" - - -	"
Davis, - - -	Charleston, -	"
Lydia, - - -	" - - -	New Jersey.
Dudton, - - -	British, - -	Great Britain.
Amazon, - - -	" - - -	"
Fair American, -	Charleston, -	Rhode Island.
Miller, - - -	" - - -	Ireland.
Edward & Edmund,	" - - -	Great Britain.
Factor, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
Louisa, - - -	" - - -	"
Commerce, - - -	" - - -	"
Gustavus, - - -	Swede, - -	Charleston.

Vessel.	Where owned.	Country of the Proprietor of the Cargo.
Neptune, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Robert, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Polly, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Hiram, - - -	" - - -	"
Samuel, - - -	British, - - -	New Jersey.
Love & Unity, - - -	" - - -	Rhode Island.
Three Sisters, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	"
Hector, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Ruby, - - -	Charleston, - - -	"
Farmer, - - -	" - - -	"
Maria, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Ceres, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Independence, - - -	Baltimore, - - -	Rhode Island.
Hibernia, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Alert, - - -	" - - -	"
Agent, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Mary, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Great Britain.
Three Friends, - - -	British, - - -	"
Fair Eliza, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	"
Fox, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Rhode Island.
Kitty, - - -	" - - -	Charleston.
Hope, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Hope, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Ireland.
Nantasket, - - -	" - - -	Great Britain.
John Watson, - - -	British, - - -	"
Gov. Dodsworth, - - -	" - - -	"
Mary Ann, - - -	" - - -	"
Diana, - - -	" - - -	"
Davenport, - - -	" - - -	New Jersey.
Corydon, - - -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Kate, - - -	" - - -	"
Mercury, - - -	Charleston, - - -	"
Union, - - -	British, - - -	"
Washington, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	"
Louisa, - - -	" - - -	Rhode Island.
Nicholson, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Edward & Edmund, - - -	Charleston, - - -	"
Mercury, - - -	British, - - -	"
Little Ann, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Charleston.
Margaret, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.

1807.

Katy, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Great Britain.
James, - - -	British, - - -	"
Eliza, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Rhode Island.
Cleopatra, - - -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Union, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Tartar, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Maria, - - -	" - - -	"
James, - - -	Baltimore, - - -	Massachusetts.

Vessel.	Where owned.	Country of the Proprietor of the Cargo.
Mary,	British,	Rhode Island.
Aspinal,	"	Great Britain.
James,	Rhode Island,	Charleston.
Norfolk,	Charleston,	Ireland.
Fourth of July,	British,	Charleston.
Dudder,	"	Great Britain.
Habit,	French,	France.
Agent,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Eliza,	Charleston,	Great Britain.
Ann,	British,	"
Ellis,	"	"
Andromache,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Gov. Clairborne,	"	France.
Hiram,	"	Rhode Island.
Semiramis,	"	"
Neptune,	"	"
Nancy,	"	"
Minerva,	Charleston,	France.
Columbia,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Factor,	"	"
Lavinia,	"	"
Leander,	Charleston,	"
Daphney,	"	Great Britain.
Vulture,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Africa,	British,	Great Britain.
Three Friends,	"	"
Eliza,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Lark,	"	"
Alfred,	"	"
Louisa,	Charleston,	Great Britain.
Hiram,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Concord,	"	"
Friendship,	"	"
Flora,	"	"
Ann & Harriot,	"	"
Monticello,	"	"
Amazon,	British,	Great Britain.
Baltimore,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Juliet,	"	"
Miriam,	British,	France.
Heron,	Connecticut,	Ireland.
Ruby,	Charleston,	Great Britain.
Three Sisters,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Betsy & Sally,	"	"
Armed Neutrality,	Charleston,	Great Britain.
Anna,	"	France.
John,	British,	Great Britain.
Nantasket,	Charleston,	"
Gov. Clinton,	"	France.
Eagle,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.

Vessel.	Where owned.	Country of the Proprietor of the Cargo.
Port Mary, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Great Britain.
Eliza, - - -	" - - -	Charleston.
Mary, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Eagle, - - -	" - - -	"
Actor, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Ireland.
Hanna Bartlet, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Rhode Island.
Mary, - - -	" - - -	"
Edward & Edmund,	" - - -	"
Charleston, - - -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Experience, - - -	Boston, - - -	Rhode Island.
Rambler, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	"
Eliza, - - -	British, - - -	"
Cleopatra, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Great Britain.
Hope, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Charlotte, - - -	" - - -	"
Albert, - - -	Charleston, - - -	South Carolina.
Commerce, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Hope, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Massachusetts.
Wealthy Ann, - - -	" - - -	Rhode Island.
Columbia, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	"
Angenora, - - -	" - - -	"
Mercury, - - -	British, - - -	Ireland.
Venus, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Rhode Island.
Agent, - - -	" - - -	France.
Gen. Clairborne, - - -	" - - -	"
James, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Resolution, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Great Britain.
William & Mary, - - -	" - - -	"
Caroline, - - -	French, - - -	France.
Polly, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Charleston.
Jupiter, - - -	Norfolk, - - -	Great Britain.
Heart of Oak, - - -	Baltimore, - - -	Rhode Island.
Horizon, - - -	British, - - -	"
Mary Ann, - - -	Charleston, - - -	"
Mary Ann, - - -	Baltimore, - - -	"
Rio, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Charleston.
Sally, - - -	" - - -	"

The particulars above are given according to the printed copy, in which there appear to have been some few typographical errors.—[*Note by Compiler.*]

RECAPITULATION.

Of the African Trade, and by what nations supported,
from 1st January, 1804, to 31st December, 1807.

<i>Vessels belonging to</i>			<i>Consignees.</i>	
Charleston,	-	61	Natives of Charleston,	13
Rhode Island,	-	59	" " Rhode Island,	88
Baltimore,	-	4	" " Britain,	91
Boston,	-	1	" " France,	10
Norfolk,	-	2		
Connecticut,	-	1	Total,	202
Sweden,	-	1		
Britain,	-	70		
France,	-	3		
Total,	-	202		

Whole number of Slaves imported, and the particular number imported by each foreign nation, and each of the United States (into Charleston.)

British,	-	-	-	*19,649
French,	-	-	-	*1,078—21,027

In American Vessels.

Charleston, South Carolina,				
Belonging to Foreigners,				5,717
Imported by Merchants and				
Planters of Charleston and				
vicinity,				2,006—7,723
Bristol,	3,914	}	Rhode Island,	8,238
Newport,	3,488			
Providence,	556			
Warren,	280			
Baltimore,	-	-	-	750
Savannah,	-	-	-	300
Norfolk,	-	-	-	287
Hartford,	-	-	-	250
Boston,	-	-	-	200
Philadelphia,	-	-	-	200
New Orleans,	-	-	-	100
Total,	-	-	-	39,075

* There is a typographical error of 300 in one of these two amounts in the original pamphlet, which we have not felt authorised to alter, as it was doubtful in which amount to make the alteration.

“Here, Sir, ends the black catalogue. It would
 “shew to the Senate, that those people who most de-
 “precate the evils of slavery and traffic in human flesh,
 “when a profitable market can be found, can sell hu-
 “man flesh with as easy a conscience as they sell other
 “articles. The whole number imported by the Mer-
 “chants and Planters of Charleston and its vicinity,
 “were only two thousand and six. Nor were the slaves
 “imported by the Foreigners, and other American ves-
 “sels and owners, sold to the Carolinians, only in part.
 “They were sold to the people of the Western States,
 “Georgia, New Orleans, and a considerable quantity
 “were sent to the West Indies; especially when the
 “market became dull in Carolina.”

NOTE BY THE COMPILER.

It would appear from the foregoing, that of these importations of Slaves into Charleston, there were im-
 ported

By natives of Countries	}	Foreigners, 21,027
and places now repudi-		Citizens of
ating slavery.		U. States, 14,605—35,632
By citizens of the Slave-holding States,		3,443
Total,		39,075

Judge Smith's speech also contains much matter upon the constitutional admission of the institution of Slavery by the Federal Constitution, and also by the Constitu-
 tions of many of the now non-slave-holding States, which is worthy of revival.

TRADE OF CHARLESTON.

IN closing the foregoing tables, the enquiry naturally presents itself, what has been, and what is now the position occupied by the trade of Charleston?

In examining the tables showing the value of Foreign importations, we cannot flatter ourselves that this particular branch of our Commerce is an improving one, although it is believed there is no just ground for discouragement.

It is not designed here to enter upon the discussion of the merits of a direct trade over Coastwise importations, but simply to show that the Import trade of Charleston is an increasing one. With this point in view, the consideration is, what principal articles of Commerce, not produced by ourselves, are wanted? and, are those articles mainly the domestic production of the United States, or, of Foreign produce?

In the articles of cured provisions and meats, there is no room for improvement in a Foreign trade, for the United States are large producers beyond the wants of the home market. In Flour and Breadstuffs, the United States are large exporters, and our supply is naturally derived from the abundance at home. In Groceries, the leading articles given in the foregoing tables exhibit; that in the imports of Wines and Liquors the Foreign trade of Charleston has decreased, with an increase in the Coastwise trade. In Sugars and Molasses, both the Foreign and Coastwise trade has increased. In Salt, the Foreign trade has increased, whilst the Coastwise trade in the article never has been an item of any consequence. In Coffee, it will be seen that in both the Foreign and Coastwise imports, the trade has been a fluctuating one, with an increase in the Foreign trade in the last few years, and also an increase

in the aggregate imports in the same time. If the article of Fuel is considered, much of the supply needed in Charleston, which was formerly of Foreign import, is now drawn from the Coal mines of Pennsylvania. If manufactures of Cotton are taken, there is no room for improvement in a Foreign trade, for the Cotton manufactures of the United States have competed successfully with Foreign manufactures all over the world, and that the bulk of the imports into Charleston of this description of goods should be of American manufacture is not surprising ; besides that the Factories of Georgia and South Carolina have not only supplied this market with Cotton Osnaburgs and goods of that description to the extent of its wants, but have also furnished large quantities for Coastwise, and some for Foreign export through this port ; in this description of goods this market is monopolized by the Southern Factories. In Hardware and Cutlery—the manufactures of Axes and Cutlery of that description, in the United States, have improved to such an extent, as entirely to have superceded Foreign importations, and our supply is drawn from this source ; in other articles under this head, we are informed by those engaged in this department of business, that the Foreign importations into Charleston have undergone considerable improvement. In manufactures of wood, a Foreign trade could scarcely have been expected to sustain a competition with the domestic manufactures of a forrest country, abounding with almost every variety of lumber wanted for the manufacture of the various utensils and purposes to which wood is applied. In manufactures of Hemp, which were formerly of extensive importations into Charleston from abroad, the Cotton bagging of Kentucky and Western manufactures has almost superceded Foreign importations, except for the finer goods used in packing

the Sea Island Cotton; the Rope walks of the United States have also become the source of supply for the largest portion of our wants. In articles of woollen manufacture, we have not the materials by which a comparison of our Foreign trade can be made, but it is a well established fact, that the mixed wool and cotton goods of both Northern and Southern manufacture, have to a considerable extent taken the place of the coarse woollen goods, which were formerly largely imported from foreign countries as articles of clothing for the field laborers of our own and adjoining States, which were supplied through this market. The Northern woollen factories are also now supplying this market, to some extent, with coarser goods, manufactured from the wool imported from South America, and with some finer goods from the wool of the North Western States. In silk and other foreign articles of necessity or luxury, we are again deficient in the materials for comparison, but tho increased selection of these commodities now afforded by our merchants, will have attracted the attention of the most common observer.

It is much to be regretted that the value of the coastwise imports into Charleston cannot be ascertained; but that there has been much improvement in this respect, will appear from the consideration of many evidences around us, some of which will be enumerated. Within three years, four Steam Ships have been placed in the coasting trade, and are well supported; besides that, three or more are now building, and will, ere long, be added to them: the employment of seventy vessels, with an aggregate of over 20,000 tons, as regular traders in the coastwise trade with the seaports of the other States, and during the business season, the demands of this trade constantly call for the additional employment of transient vessels also: the increased

total arrivals at this port of shipping exhibited in the foregoing tables of monthly arrivals: the increased business of the wholesale dry goods and provision merchants, which has been a subject of common remark: the published statistics of the Rail Road (the outlet for a considerable portion of the imports into the city,) show, that with reduced rates of freight, their carrying trade upwards is a growing one, which is dependent mainly upon the increased importations of the city. In examining the coastwise manifests at the Custom House, for 10 years, to obtain the particulars given under that head in the tables of imports of Wine, Liquors, Sugars, &c. &c., these manifests were found to have increased very considerably in the quantity and variety of the merchandise brought to this port: the increase in this particular was strikingly marked.

But let the imports into Charleston come from what source they may, they must be regulated by the means we have of returning their value, and for this purpose the main dependence is upon the Receipts of Cotton and Rice. If those receipts diminish, it will affect our imports; if those receipts increase, the universal course of trade will increase our imports to supply whatever section of country we are indebted to for those receipts. It remains, therefore, to consider this branch of our trade.

The receipts of Upland Cotton into Charleston will be found to vary considerably in each year, and not in proportion to the Upland crops of the United States. This variation is at once accounted for in the fact, that the receipts at Charleston are dependent upon the Upland crops of the four Atlantic States of North, and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

It is not infrequently the case that the Western and Gulf States make large crops, whilst the season has

been unfavorable in the Atlantic States; and even with an unfavorable season in both sections, the more extensive and undivided cultivation of Upland Cotton in the former, produces, under such circumstances, a smaller variation in proportion, in the Western and Gulf crops, than in the Atlantic States, where the Corn, Lumber and Turpentine interests of North Carolina, and the Rice and Sea Island Cotton of Georgia, and South Carolina, divide the agricultural interests of the Atlantic section.

To illustrate this fact, and to show what proportion of the Upland crop of the four Atlantic States, and of the Sea Island and Rice crops, are received at Charleston, the following tables are given.

Trade of Charleston.

	UPLAND COTTON.				SEA ISLAND COTTON.				RICE.		
	Crops of the United States.	Crops of the four Atlantic States.	Receipts at Charleston ton.	Pro'pn in 100 bales of Rec'ts upon crop of Atlantic States	Crops.	Receipts at Charleston ton.	Pro'pn in 100 bales of Rec'ts upon crop.	Crops.	Receipts at Charleston ton.	Pro'pn in 100 bales of Rec'ts upon crop.	
October to September, 1834-5	1,229,677	513,029	189,386	36.92	24,651	15,265	61.91	151,000	124,250	82.28	
" " " 1835-6	1,335,174	612,459	228,548	37.32	25,551	16,534	64.71	168,851	133,533	79.08	
" " " 1836-7	1,400,705	534,818	188,469	35.24	22,225	16,768	75.45	150,958	119,917	79.44	
" " " 1837-8	1,783,808	720,783	286,866	39.80	17,689	12,862	72.71	119,341	90,385	75.74	
" " " 1838-9	1,344,240	493,246	203,977	41.35	16,292	11,756	72.16	136,583	106,001	77.61	
" " " 1839-40	2,151,280	724,006	287,317	39.68	26,555	18,353	69.11	140,243	107,108	76.37	
" " August, 1840-1	1,614,680	449,210	209,653	46.67	20,265	14,063	69.40	140,421	107,052	76.24	
September to " 1841-2	1,663,113	595,375	255,439	42.90	20,461	13,731	67.11	150,422	117,994	78.44	
" " " 1842-3	2,354,584	797,717	339,233	42.53	24,291	17,666	72.73	175,049	136,733	78.68	
" " " 1843-4	2,011,271	694,823	296,142	42.62	19,138	15,680	81.93	176,293	135,561	76.90	
" " " 1844-5	2,366,031	904,447	401,221	44.36	28,472	21,499	75.51	160,597	117,939	73.44	
" " " 1845-6	2,070,336	563,949	245,211	43.48	30,201	20,696	68.53	156,928	111,407	70.99	
" " " 1846-7	1,757,546	700,149	353,587	50.50	21,105	14,457	68.50	192,462	146,260	75.99	
" " " 1847-8	2,325,909	651,176	*269,908	41.45	21,725	*13,506	62.17	170,771	126,673	74.18	

* The extremely low point to which Cotton fell during this year, consequent upon the troubled state of European affairs, kept much of the crop of South Carolina from being brought into the market, and hence the diminution of receipts during this year.

POST OFFICE.

STATEMENT of the Net amount of postages received at the Post Office at Charleston, S. C., during certain periods between the years 1794 and 1848.

In 1794	the nett Revenue to the Department was	.	.	\$1,968 67
1795	do	do	.	2,587 57
1800	do	do	.	7,078 41
1805	do	do	.	10,553 48
1810	do	do	.	12,012 03
1832	do	do	.	28,945 89
1833	do	do	.	30,097 85
1834	do	do	.	32,244 18
1837	do	do	.	47,978 25
1838	do	do	.	50,414 33
1839	do	do	.	47,989 92
1840	do	do	.	47,816 66
1841	do	do	.	45,838 05
1842	do	do	.	46,623 03
1843	do	do	.	45,281 37
1844	do	do	.	46,949 54
1845	do 1st Jan. to 1st July	.	.	24,132 72
"	do 1st July to 31st December	.	.	9,786 52
1846	do	do	.	22,777 53
1847	do	do	.	27,249 88
1848	do	do	.	29,711 87

From the foregoing statement it will appear, that between the years 1800 and 1810 the increase of postage was about 70 per cent. From 1810 to 1838 [a period of 28 years] 320 per cent., or over 110 per cent. in every 10 years. The maximum amount received for one year was in 1838, which amounted to \$50,414 33-100. The increase this year was, no doubt, owing to the heavy transactions in our staples. Since that year the receipts have decreased—the heighest receipt being in 1839, \$ 47,989 92-100, and the lowest, up to 30th June, 1845, [\$45,281 37-100.] This falling off may be attributed to the subsequent state of commercial affairs, upon *which* depends the amount of revenue accruing to the Post Office Department. It may be interesting to know what portion of the revenue is

paid by the Commercial part of the community. During the last quarter, ending 31st March, 1849, the net amount due to the General Post Office was \$8,160; of which the sum of \$4,380 was paid by 121 *Merchants and Factors, who keep a monthly account of postages.*

In July 1845 the cheap rates of postages were adopted, the old rates having been 25, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10 and 6 cents, an aggregate of 72 cents; whilst the new are 10 and 5 cents, an aggregate of 15 cents. Since that period up to the 31st December, 1848, the increase has been 52 per cent., and no doubt can be entertained that in the course of a very few years, the postages on *the new will exceed those on the old rates.*

The above statement has been prepared and furnished by the politeness of T. W. Bacot, Esq., Assistant Postmaster at Charleston.

STATEMENT AND CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

THERE will be found under this head the aggregate reports of six of the Banks in the city, together with two of the Banks in the interior, which are Branches of the "Bank of the State of South Carolina," the financial agent of the State Government; which branches, together, employ from \$1,000,000 to \$1,300,000 of the capital of the parent institution, located in Charleston: and, also, separately the statements of the Bank of Charleston.

The tables are copied from the Comptroller General's published monthly reports of statements rendered by the six City Banks which have accepted certain conditions of an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1840, and from the annual published reports of the Bank of Charleston.

The length of time necessarily devoted to the other subjects comprised in the Commercial Tables, has precluded the possibility of presenting this subject in as complete a form as was desirable.

Had time permitted, the reports of the two interior Banks, the State Funds, and funds for the rebuilding of the City, would have been deducted; the items reduced to fewer heads, and the condition of the seven Banks located in the City, presented in aggregate views, so as to have exhibited the Commercial, Agricultural, and general business Banking facilities of the City alone.

Aggregate Statement of six Banks in the City, with the two Branches of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, at Columbia and Camden, from the published statements of the Comptroller General.

FEBRUARY, 1844.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock, - - -	\$5,988,882 73	Specie on hand, - - -	\$934,747 50
Bills in circulation, - -	2,325,428 17	Real Estate, - - - -	290,525 16
Net profits on hand,	307,409 82	Bills of Banks in this	
Balances due to Banks		State, - - - - -	509,797 54
in this State, - - -	1,588,110 87	Bills of Banks in other	
Balances due to Banks		States, - - - - -	663 00
in other States, - -	66,904 53	Balance due from Banks	
All other moneys due		in this State, - - -	9,658 04
which bear interest, -	368,758 50	Balance due from Banks	
State Treasury, for Bal-		in other States, - -	286,408 78
ance, Current fund,	8,246 40	Discounts on personal	
State Treasury, for Bal-		security, - - - - -	5,524,408 30
ance, Sinking fund,	702,236 97	Loans on security of	
State Treasury, for loan		their own stock, - -	340,629 12
for rebuilding the city,	1,843,586 70	Loans on security of	
Cash deposited and all		other stock, - - -	276,777 68
other moneys due,	2,250,521 87	Domestic Exchange, - -	885,022 67
		Foreign do. - - -	120,331 57
		Bonds, - - - - -	1,162,019 48
		Investments in Stocks,	1,424,939 89
		Debts suspended and in	
		suit, - - - - -	816,860 10
		State Treasury, - - -	89,563 21
		Branches and agencies,	1,503,794 95
		Bonds under law for re-	
		building Charleston,	1,005,718 92
		Interest and expenses of	
		State loan, - - - -	103,888 42
		All other investments,	164,332 23
Total liabilities, \$15,450,086 56		Total resources, \$15,450,086 56	

Bank of Charleston, same time.

Capital stock paid in,	\$3,160,800 00	Specie on hand, - - -	\$646,082 87
Circulation, - - - -	936,575 00	Real and Personal Es-	
Surplus profits, - -	255,118 52	tate, - - - - -	141,665 13
Balances due to other		Stocks and other in-	
Banks, - - - -	206,092 97	vestments, - - - -	50,733 97
Deposits and unclaimed		Balances due by other	
dividends, - - -	532,543 86	Banks, - - - - -	973,773 49
		Domestic Exchange, -	630,494 45
		Foreign do. - - -	84,700 30
		Discounts, bonds, mort-	
		gages and other secu-	
		curities, - - - -	2,563,680 14
Total liabilities, \$5,091,130 35		Total resources, \$5,091,130 35	
Grand Total, - \$20,541,216 91		Grand Total, - \$20,541,216 91	

Comptroller's Statement of the Banks during Jan., 1845.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock, - - -	\$5,991,082 73	Specie on hand, - - -	\$1,067,814 16
Circulation, - - - -	2,209,334 17	Real Estate, - - - -	286,851 23
Net profits on hand,	236,306 60	Bills of Banks in this	
Balances due to Banks		State, - - - - -	541,251 46
in this State, - - -	1,637,185 85	Bills of Banks in other	
Balances due to Banks		States, - - - - -	1,482 54
in other States, - -	89,813 26	Balances due by Banks	
All monies due which		in this State, - - -	26,743 15
bear interest, - - -	34,638 37	Balances due by Banks	
State Treasury, for bal-		in other States, - -	113,347 72
ance, Current Fund,	12,566 70	Discounts on personal	
State Treasury, for bal-		security, - - - - -	5,912,369 46
ance, Sinking Fund,	618,383 96	Loans on pledge of own	
State Treasury, for loan		stock, - - - - -	282,417 12
for rebuilding city,	1,843,586 70	Loans on pledge of oth-	
Cash deposits and all		er stock, - - - - -	245,819 33
other monies due,	2,027,602 85	Domestic Exchange,	391,419 95
		Foreign do. - - -	116,903 34
		Bonds, - - - - -	1,030,218 17
		Investments in stock, -	1,158,872 37
		Debts suspended and in	
		suit, - - - - -	701,480 97
		State Treasury, - -	101,602 52
		Branches and agencies,	1,498,709 02
		Bonds under law for re-	
		building Charleston,	974,840 22
		Interest and expenses of	
		State loan, - - -	71,952 50
		All other investments,	176,405 96
Total liabilities, \$14,700,501 19		Total resources, \$14,700,501 19	

Bank of Charleston, same time.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock, paid in,	\$3,160,800 00	Specie on hand - - -	\$614,072 09
Circulation, - - - -	1,464,254 00	Real and personal Estate,	155,995 76
Surplus profits, - - -	278,779 91	Stocks and other invest-	
Balances due to other		ments, - - - - -	158,040 18
Banks, - - - - -	1,161,390 68	Balances due by other	
Deposits and unclaimed		Banks, - - - - -	1,172,166 84
dividends, - - - -	168,172 84	Domestic Exchange, -	1,127,942 18
		Foreign do. - - -	404,432 36
		Discounts, Bonds and	
		Mortgages and other	
		securities, - - - -	2,600,748 02
Total liabilities, \$6,233,397 43		Total resources, \$6,233,397 43	
Grand total, - \$20,933,898 62		Grand total, - \$20,933,898 62	

Comptroller's Statement of the Banks during Jan. 1846.†

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, - - -	\$5,992,607 73	Specie on hand, - - -	\$717,053 67
Circulation, - - -	2,289,946 50	Real Estate, - - -	287,997 65
Net profits on hand, -	190,972 52	Bills of Banks in this	
Balances due to Banks		State, - - - - -	339,449 55
in this State, - -	1,169,959 49	Bills of Banks in other	
Balances due to Banks		States, - - - - -	2,797 00
in other States, -	338,725 65	Balances due from banks	
All monies due which		in this State, - -	65,846 51
bear interest, - -	40,500 81	Balances due from banks	
State Treasury, for bal-		in other States, - -	90,515 72
ance, Current Fund,	41,303 60	Discounts on personal	
State Treasury, for bal-		security, - - -	6,064,339 16
ance Sinking Fund,	487,758 23	Loans on pledge of their	
State Treasury, for loan		own stock, - - -	221,272 33
for rebuilding city,	1,810,253 37	Loans on pledge of oth-	
Cash deposited and all		er stock, - - - -	366,219 12
other monies due,	1,937,057 52	Domestic Exchange,	270,819 80
		Foreign do. -	127,749 88
		Bonds, - - - -	984,116 58
		Investments in Stock,	1,371,153 89
		Debts suspended and in	
		suit, - - - - -	589,086 40
		State Treasury, -	82,486 40
		Branches and agencies,	1,523,348 55
		Bonds under law, for re-	
		building Charleston,	927,056 37
		Interest and expenses of	
		State Loan, - - -	68,840 68
		All other investments,	198,972 14
†Total liabilities, *\$14,299,885 42		†Total resources, *\$14,299,885 42	

Bank of Charleston, same time.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, paid in,	\$3,160,800 00	Specie on hand, - - -	\$669,521 07
Circulation, - - -	1,350,412 00	Real and Personal Es-	
Surplus profits, - - -	287,884 59	tate, - - - - -	143,491 88
Balances due to other		Stocks and other invest-	
Banks, - - - -	1,340,988 81	ments, - - - - -	324,120 34
Deposits and unclaimed		Balances due by other	
dividends, - - -	611,002 54	Banks, - - - - -	807,876 17
		Domestic Exchange,	1,495,704 26
		Foreign do. -	528,774 60
		Discounts, Bonds and	
		Mortgages and other	
		securities, - - -	2,781,599 62
Total liabilities, \$6,751,087 94		Total resources, \$6,751,087 94	
Grand total, - \$21,050,973 36		Grand total, - \$21,050,973 36	

*The figures are given according to the report, although the amounts vary in the aggregate.
†Exclusive of the Branch of "the Bank of the State of So. Ca.," at Camden.

Comptroller's Statement of the Banks during Jan., 1847.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, - - -	\$5,992,607 73	Specie on hand, - - -	\$643,831 86
Circulation, - - -	2,863,698 00	Real Estate, - - -	291,997 65
Net profits on hand,	223,449 28	Bills of Banks in this	
Balances due to Banks in		State, - - - - -	296,501 22
this State, - - -	1,892,685 40	Bills of Banks in other	
Balances due Banks in		States, - - - - -	605 00
other States, - -	269,453 38	Balances due by Banks	
All other monies due,		in this State, - - -	87,778 40
which bear interest,	55,841 18	Balances due by Banks	
State Treasury, for bal-		in other States, - -	57,354 98
ance, Current Fund,	24,391 82	Discounts on personal	
State Treasury, for bal-		security, - - - - -	5,804,394 92
ance, Sinking Fund,	509,160 63	Loans on pledge of their	
State Treasury, for loan		own stock, - - - -	279,856 11
for rebuilding City,	1,810,253 37	Loans on pledge of oth-	
Cash deposited and all		er stock, - - - - -	415,890 76
other monies due,	1,754,478 50	Domestic Exchange,	1,199,350 88
		Foreign do. - - -	247,267 07
		Bonds, - - - - -	1,141,075 14
		Investments in stocks,	1,365,829 91
		Debts suspended and in	
		suit, - - - - -	777,191 42
		State Treasury, - -	83,042 52
		Branches and agencies,	1,632,380 10
		Bonds under law for re-	
		building Charleston,	880,395 27
		Interest and expenses of	
		State loan, - - -	68,592 94
		All other investments,	122,683 14
Total liabilities,	<u>\$15,396,019 29</u>	Total resources,	<u>\$15,396,019 29</u>

Bank of Charleston, same time.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, paid in,	\$3,160,800 00	Specie on hand, - - -	\$409,750 53
Circulation, - - -	1,934,265 00	Real Estate, - - -	90,435 23
Surplus profits, - - -	329,096 75	Stocks and other invest-	
Balances due to other		ments, - - - - -	790,469 67
Banks, - - - - -	1,412,723 72	Balance due by other	
Deposits and unclaimed		Banks, - - - - -	949,738 20
dividends, - - - -	646,766 54	Domestic Exchange,	1,610,999 63
		Foreign do. - - -	901,669 98
		Discounts, Bonds, Mort-	
		gages, and other se-	
		curities, - - - - -	2,730,588 77
Total liabilities,	<u>\$7,483,652 01</u>	Total resources,	<u>\$7,483,652 01</u>
Grand total, -	<u>\$22,879,671 30</u>	Grand Total, -	<u>\$22,879,671 30</u>

Comptroller's Statement of the Banks during Jan. 1848.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, - - -	\$5,992,782 73	Specie on hand, - - -	\$443,953 12
Circulation, - - - -	2,403,681 38	Real Estate, - - - -	278,496 41
Net profits on hand,	246,254 30	Bills of Banks in this	
Balances due to Banks		State, - - - - -	335,417 28
in this State, - - -	1,769,195 19	Bills of Banks in other	
Balances due to Banks		States, - - - - -	13,297 00
in other State, - - -	198,340 08	Balances due from banks	
All other monies due		in this State, - - -	47,362 97
which bear interest,	26,860 00	Balances due from banks	
State Treasury, for bal-		in other States, - -	59,918 38
ance, Current Fund,	9,083 15	Discounts on personal	
State Treasury, for bal-		security, - - - - -	5,983,059 06
ance, Sinking Fund,	503,534 22	Loans on pledge of their	
State Treasury, for loan		own stock, - - - -	230,799 30
for rebuilding City,	1,810,253 37	Loans on pledge of oth-	
Cash deposited and all		er stock, - - - - -	371,518 21
other monies due, - -	1,862,973 89	Domestic Exchange, -	1,066,322 59
		Foreign do. - - -	216,654 16
		Bonds, - - - - -	1,177,364 28
		Investments in Stock, -	1,343,044 79
		Debts suspended and in	
		suit, - - - - -	753,770 33
		State Treasury, - -	96,056 78
		Branches and agencies,	1,435,953 05
		Bonds under law for re-	
		building Charleston,	811,718 49
		Interest and expenses of	
		State loan, - - -	48,421 51
		All other investments,	109,830 60
Total liabilities, <u>\$14,822,958 31</u>		Total resources, <u>\$14,822,958 31</u>	

Bank of Charleston, same time.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, paid in,	\$3,160,800 00	Specie on hand, - - -	\$440,165 13
Circulation, - - - -	1,536,845 00	Real Estate, - - - -	71,096 53
Surplus profit, - - -	381,900 86	Stocks and other invest-	
Balances due to other		ments, - - - - -	1,011,958 12
Banks and accounts		Balances due by other	
with agencies, - - -	1,060,783 63	Banks, - - - - -	992,662 34
Deposits and unclaimed		Domestic Exchange, -	1,008,268 18
dividends, - - - -	443,543 19	Foreign do. - - -	666,509 95
		Discounts, Bonds and	
		Mortgages and other	
		securities, - - -	2,393,212 43
Total liabilities, <u>\$6,583,872 68</u>		Total resources, <u>\$6,583,872 68</u>	
Grand total, - <u>\$21,406,830 99</u>		Grand total, - <u>\$21,406,830 99</u>	

Comptroller's Statement of the Banks during Jan. 1849.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, - - -	\$5,992,782 73	Specie on hand, - - -	\$586,292 76
Circulation, - - -	2,083,784 00	Real Estate, - - - -	277,291 51
Net profits on hand,	263,568 23	Bills of Banks in this	
Balances due to Banks		State, - - - - -	301,956 88
in this State, - - -	1,192,419 65	Bills of Banks in other	
Balances due to Banks		States, - - - - -	6,709 96
in other States, - - -	98,910 28	Balances due from banks	
All other monies due		in this State, - - -	51,618 14
which bear interest, -	26,435 00	Balances due from banks	
State Treasury, for bal-		in other States, - -	170,942 40
ance, Current Fund,	737 09	Discounts on personal	
State Treasury, for bal-		security, - - - - -	4,550,369 54
ance, Sinking Fund,	533,203 03	Loans on pledge of own	
State Treasury, for loan		stock, - - - - -	248,244 78
for rebuilding city,	1,783,586 70	Loans on pledge of oth-	
Cash deposited and all		er stock, - - - - -	400,033 97
other moneys due,	1,796,215 65	Domestic Exchange, -	1,168,448 45
		Foreign do. - - -	205,176 67
		Bonds, - - - - -	1,180,154 26
		Investments in Stock,	1,252,567 97
		Debts suspended and in	
		suit, - - - - -	789,666 23
		State Treasury, - - -	119,640 71
		Branches and agencies, -	1,486,116 63
		Bonds under law for re-	
		building Charleston,	771,859 24
		Interests and expenses	
		of State loan, - - -	43,689 83
		All other investments,	160,862 43
Total liabilities, \$13,771,642 36		Total resources, \$13,771,642 36	

Bank of Charleston, same time.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, paid in, \$3,160,800 00		Specie on hand, - - -	\$327,786 22
Circulation, - - - 1,413,176 00		Real Estate, - - - -	63,500 75
Surplus profits, - - - 585,578 84		Stocks and other invest-	
Balances due to other		ments, - - - - -	580,648 25
Banks, and accounts		Balances due by other	
with agencies, - - - 1,525,506 63		Banks and agencies,	1,149,181 98
Deposits and unclaimed		Domestic Exchange, -	1,644,513 91
dividends, - - - 380,263 99		Foreign do. - - -	756,219 32
		Discounts, Bonds, Mort-	
		gages, and other se-	
		curities, - - - - -	2,543,475 03
Total liabilities, \$7,065,325 46		Total resources, \$7,065,325 46	
Grand total, - \$20,836,967 82		Grand total, - \$20,836,967 82	

“Provident Institution for Savings in the City of Charleston”—Incorporated December 1843.

	Number of acc'ts. opened.	Number of acc'ts. closed.	Number of accounts re- maining open	Average amount to each deposi- tor.
Jan. 1844 to Jan. 1845	429	35	394	\$76.34
“ 1845 “ 1846	339	75	264	117.28
“ 1846 “ 1847	321	144	177	119.08
“ 1847 “ 1848	360	155	205	130.46
“ 1848 “ 1849	326	182	144	135.26
Total, - - - -	1,775	591	1,184	

	Amounts De- posited.	AMOUNTS PAID DEPOSITOR.		Am'ts remain- ing on deposit in Jan. of each year.	Expenses of the Institution for each year.
		Capital.	Dividends at 5 per cent.		
Jan. 1844 to Jan. 1845,	\$33,064 33	\$ 4,075 00	*\$ 364 61	\$28,989 33	\$ 237 17
Jan. 1845 to Jan. 1846,	58,943 09	10,757 66	1,807 53	48,185 43	333 46
Jan. 1846 to Jan. 1847,	61,289 01	39,031 10	3,723 56	22,257 91	547 42
Jan. 1847 to Jan. 1848,	76,487 43	40,238 83	4,973 47	36,248 60	571 76
Jan. 1848 to Jan. 1849,	81,833 55	57,370 02	6,320 08	24,463 53	756 65
Total.	311,617 41	151,472 61	17,189 25	160,144 80	2,446 46

* This dividend was for the first half year after the Institution went into operation.

Amount invested in Stocks,	-	\$35,064 09
“ “ “ Bonds,	- -	126,057 25
		\$161,121 34

Amount of Surplus to be divided in 1849,	5,593 70
“ deposited between Jan. and June, 1849,	48,687 00
“ paid depositors, same time, principal,	26,749 68
“ “ “ “ “ dividends,	3,606 56
	30,356 24

Which shows an increase of over 50 per cent. upon the deposits of the same period for the preceding year.

The quarterly periods from which interest on deposits are allowed, are the third Wednesday's of January, April, July and October. Dividends are paid semi-annually in April and October, at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unclaimed dividends are placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest from the date at which they were declared. At the expiration of every five years, all surplus profits are apportioned amongst the depositors of one years standing, and over.

For the above statements we are indebted to Mr. Henry S. Griggs, the Treasurer of the Institution.

Capital, and Dividends of the Banks in Charleston, and also of Companies chartered by the Legislature of South Carolina, and located in the City.

Char- ter.	CAPITAL.	Par value of shares.	Dividends, per centum, paid in January and July, of each year.																Average rate pr.c. of Divi- dends.
			1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848		
BANKS.																			
Bank of South Carolina, . .	\$1,000,000	\$45	5.56	7.22	8.33	8.89	8.89	7.22	6.11	5.55	5.55	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.72	5.55	6.09	
State Bank,	1,000,000	100	4.	6.	7.	8.	8.	8.	6.50	6.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.90	
Union Bank,	1,000,000	50	6.	7.	6.50	7.	7.	7.	6.	5.75	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.82	
Planters & Mechanics Bank,	1,000,000	25	7.	7.50	10.*	10.*	8.	8.	7.50	7.50	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	7.17	
Bank of the State of So. Ca.,	1,123,357	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bank of Charleston,	3,160,800	100	—	—	5.†	10.	10.	10.	8.	7.50	6.50	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	7.44	
South Western R. R. Bank,	869,425	25	—	—	—	—	—	†2.24	8.	7.50	5.50	4.50	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	5.03	
COMPANIES.																			
Union Insurance Company,	450,000	60	13.33	10.	9.17	14.17	13.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.11	
Ch'n F. & M. Insurance Co.	300,000	60	15.80	15.	8.33	13.33	6.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.15	
So. Ca. Rail Road Company.	3,112,500	75	2.	6.50	7.	3.	3.	1.20	†	†	†	4.	5.	5.67	5.33	5.83	2.50	4.25	
Ch'n Insurance & Trust Co.,	500,000	50	—	—	—	—	—	†4.	—	9.	10.	6.	12.	15.	17.	20.	18.	11.68	
So. Ca. Insurance Company,	250,000	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†4.	6.		

*Including extra or surplus dividends of two per cent. during each of these two years.

†This Bank being a State Institution, with no private stockholders, declares no dividends; and being the fiscal agent of the State, has, in addition to its capital, the deposit of the State funds.

‡Dividends for the first half year after they went into operation.

§Broken by the fire of 28th April, 1838.

¶See note on Table of Statistics of the Rail Road.

††The surplus profit during these three years, were applied to increase the value of the property, and have therefore been thrown out in the calculation of the average of dividends.

EXCHANGE.

Rates of Foreign, and Domestic Bills of Exchange at Charleston.

THE rates of Sterling and French Exchange are the out-door rates previous to 1841, when the Banks began to operate largely in Foreign Exchange; from that period, the rates are those at which the *Banks* purchased Foreign Exchange.

The rates for Domestic Exchange at "60 days on New York," are the Banks rates for purchasing this class of Exchange. And the "Bank Checks on New York," are the rates at which the Banks were selling Sight Checks. [*Compiled from the Weekly Courier Letter Sheet Prices Current.*]

1834				
	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	1a2½ pr.c. pm.	5.50a5.60	½ pr.c.dis. and time	par.
February,	par a 2 p.c. dis.	- - -	½ " "	par a ½ pr c.pm.
March,	" " 3 "	5.50a5.60	½ " "	½ per cent pm.
April,	2dis.a 3p.c.pm.	5.45a5.60	½ " "	½ " " "
May,	1¾a3½ "	5.40a5.50	½ a 1 " "	½ " " "
June,	1½a2 "	5.50a5.65	1 " "	½ " " "
July,	1 a4½ "	5.55a5.70	½ " "	½ " " "
August,	4 a6½ "	5.35a5.55	½ " "	½ " " "
September,	5 a7 "	5.35a5.40	½ " "	½ " " "
October,	6 a6½ "	5.35a5.40	½ " "	½ " " "
November,	5 a6 "	5.35a	½ " "	¼a½ pr. ct. pm.
December,	4½a5¼ "	5.40a5.45	½ " "	par a ¼ pr c.pm.
1835				
	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	4¼ a 6½	5.35a5.45	½ pr.c.dis. and time	Par.
February,	5¼ a 6¼	5.35a5.45	½ " "	"
March,	6 a 8½	5.27a5.42	½ " "	"
April,	8 a 8¼	5.25a5.27	½ " "	"
May,	8 a 9	5.22a5.27	½ " "	"
June,	8½ a 9	5.22a5.25	½ " "	"
July,	8½ a 9	5.22a5.25	½ " "	"
August,	9 a 9½	5.22a5.25	½ " "	"
September,	8½ a 9	5.20a	½ " "	"
October,	8 a 8¾	5.20a5.30	½ " "	"
November,	8 a 8¾	5.22a5.29	½ " "	"
December,	7½ a 8½	5.25a5.37	½ " "	"

1836

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	7 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.40	$\frac{1}{2}$ pr.c.dis. and time	Par
February,	$8\frac{1}{4}$ a $8\frac{3}{4}$	5.30a5.40	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"
March,	$7\frac{3}{4}$ a 9	5.30a5.35	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"
April,	6 a 8	5.30a5.35	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"
May,	7 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.30a5.35	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 per cent. pm.
June,	7 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.35	Time	1 " "
July,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.32	"	1a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "
August,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	5.27a5.32	"	1a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "
September,	$7\frac{3}{8}$ a 8	5.27a5.32	"	1 " "
October,	$7\frac{3}{4}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.25a5.32	"	- - - -
November,	$8\frac{3}{4}$ a $9\frac{3}{4}$	2.25a5.30	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
December,	8 a $10\frac{1}{2}$	5.20a5.32	1 per cent. discount	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "

1837

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	8 a 10	5.20a5.35	1 per cent. discount	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pr. cent. pm.
February,	$9\frac{1}{2}$ a 11	5.20a5.22	1 " "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
March,	$10\frac{1}{2}$ a 12	5.10a5.17	par a 1 pr. cent. dis.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ a2 " "
April,	9 a 12	5.10a5.15	" 1 " "	2 a3 " "
May,	9 a 12	5. a5.15	1 per cent. discount	3 " "
June,	10 a 13	5. a5.15	1 " "	3 a5 " "
July,	11 a 15	5. a	1 " "	4 a5 " "
August,	14 a 15	5. a	1 " "	3 " "
September,	17 a 20	4.80a4.90	1 " "	2 a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "
October,	$12\frac{1}{2}$ a 18	4.80a5.15	1 " "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ a $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "
November,	$12\frac{1}{2}$ a 15	4.95a5.	1 " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a3 " "
December,	8 a $13\frac{1}{2}$	4.95a5.25	1 " "	1 a3 " "

1838

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	8 a 10	5.22a5.25	1 per cent. discount	1a $1\frac{1}{2}$ pr. c. pm.
February,	6 a 9	5.22a5.25	1 " "	1a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " "
March,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	5.20a5.25	1 pr. c. dis. a 1 pr. c. pm	$2\frac{1}{2}$ a3 " "
April,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.20a5.25	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prem.	4a7 " "
May,	8 a 10	5.15a5.25	1 " "	4a5 " "
June,	8 a $11\frac{1}{2}$	5.10a5.25	$\frac{1}{2}$ a1 " "	2a5 " "
July,	9 a 10	5.17a	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	2a3 " "
August,	9 a 10	5.17a	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ a3 " "
September,	9 a $10\frac{1}{2}$	5.17a	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " a par	1a2 " "
October,	9 a 11	5.17a	Par	1a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
November,	$9\frac{1}{2}$ a 10	5.15a5.25	- - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
December,	9 a 10	5.15a5.25	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. discount	$\frac{1}{4}$ a1 " "

1839

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	9 a 10	5.15a5.17	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount	1 per cent. pm.
February,	9 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.20	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
March,	9 a $10\frac{1}{2}$	5.12a5.20	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
April,	9 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.10a5.15	$\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
May,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a 10	5.10a5.22	par a $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.cent. dis.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
June,	9 a $10\frac{1}{2}$	5.10a5.15	par	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
July,	$9\frac{1}{2}$ a $11\frac{1}{2}$	5. a5.12	par a $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.cent. dis.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ a2 " "
August,	$10\frac{1}{2}$ a 12	5. a	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2 " "
September,	$9\frac{1}{2}$ a 11	5. a5.05	- - - - -	3 a $3\frac{1}{2}$ " "
October,	$9\frac{1}{2}$ a 12	5. a5.15	- - - - -	$2\frac{3}{4}$ a5 " "
November,	9 a $11\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.30	- - - - -	4 a10 " "
December,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.30	- - - - -	1 a3 " "

1840

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	8 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.22a5.30	time a 1 pr. ct. dis.	3 per cent. pm.
February,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a $10\frac{1}{2}$	5.17a5.30	$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.dis. a1p.e.pm.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ a3 " "
March,	9 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.25	par a 1 per. ct. pm.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ a3 " "
April,	$9\frac{1}{4}$ a $9\frac{3}{4}$	5.15a5.20	1a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ a3 " "
May,	$9\frac{1}{4}$ a $10\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.20	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{3}{4}$ " "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ a4 " "
June,	9 a 10	5.10a5.17	$1\frac{1}{2}$ a $1\frac{3}{4}$ " "	3 " "
July,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.17a5.25	- - - - -	3 " "
August,	7 a 8	- - -	- - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ a2 " "
September,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	- - -	- - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
October,	7 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.20	- - - - -	1 a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "
November,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.10a5.15	- - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "
December,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a 10	5.10a5.15	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount	1 a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "

1841

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.10a5.20	par a $\frac{1}{2}$ per. ct. dis.	1a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per.c.pm.
February,	8 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.20	par a $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
March,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.20a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. discount	1 " "
April,	7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.25a5.35	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 " "
May,	7 a $7\frac{3}{4}$	5.25a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 " "
June,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.27	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a1 " "
July,	7 a 8	5.25a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a1 " "
August,	7 a 8	5.25a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ a1 " "
September,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.20a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	1 " "
October,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.25	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 " "	1 " "
November,	9 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.20a5.25	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ a1 " "
December,	8 a 9	5.25a5.32	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 " "	1 " "

1842				
	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	7 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.37	1 per cent. disc't.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 pr c. pm.
February,	$7\frac{3}{4}$ a	5.32a5.35	1 " " "	1 per cent pm.
March,	$7\frac{1}{4}$ a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a5.37	1 " " "	1 " " "
April,	6 a $6\frac{1}{2}$	5.40a5.45	1 " " "	1 " " "
May,	$6\frac{1}{4}$ a 8	5.30a5.38	1 " " "	1 " " "
June,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	5.35a5.45	1 " " "	1 " " "
July,	- - - -	- - -	1 " " "	1 " " "
August,	- - - -	- - -	1 " " "	1 " " "
September,	- - - -	- - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 per c. "	1 " " "
October,	$6\frac{1}{4}$ a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.30a5.35	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	1 " " "
November,	5 a	5.45a5.47	1 per cent. "	1 " " "
December,	5 a	5.45a5.47	1 a $1\frac{1}{4}$ per c. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 pr c. pm.
1843				
	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	$4\frac{1}{2}$ a 5	5.50a	$1\frac{1}{2}$ a $1\frac{3}{4}$ per c. dis't	par a 1 pr.c. pm
February,	$4\frac{1}{4}$ a $4\frac{1}{2}$	5.52a5.55	$1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. "	par
March,	$4\frac{1}{4}$ a $4\frac{1}{2}$	5.52a5.55	$1\frac{3}{4}$ " " "	"
April,	$4\frac{1}{4}$ a $4\frac{3}{4}$	5.50a5.55	$1\frac{3}{4}$ " " "	"
May,	$5\frac{1}{2}$ a $7\frac{1}{4}$	5.40a5.45	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per c. dis't	para $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.c.pm
June,	7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.40a	$1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pm
July,	7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.40a	$1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
August,	7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.40a	$1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
September,	7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.40a	1 a $1\frac{1}{4}$ per c. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
October,	8 a	5.40a	1 a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
November,	$6\frac{1}{4}$ a $6\frac{3}{4}$	5.40a	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "	para $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.c.pm
December,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	5.42a5.45	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	par
1844				
	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.40	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. disc't	par
February,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.40	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	"
March,	6 a $7\frac{3}{4}$	5.40a	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	"
April,	6 a $7\frac{1}{4}$	5.35a5.40	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	"
May,	7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.37	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	"
June,	7 a 8	5.35a5.37	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	"
July,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a5.35	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	par a $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.c.pm
August,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a	- - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "
September,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.32	- - - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
October,	$8\frac{1}{4}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.30	$1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. disc't	$\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.c. pm
November,	8 a 9	5.27a5.30	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	par
December,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.30	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"

1845

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling per cent. prem.	French.	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.30	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per c. disc't	par
February,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.27a5.30	1 per cent. "	par a $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.c.pm
March,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.30a5.32	1 " " "	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. "
April,	$8\frac{1}{4}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a	1 a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per c. "	par a $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.c.pm
May,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a 9	- -	$\frac{3}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
June,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.27a5.30	$\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "
July,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.27a5.30	$\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
August,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.27a5.32	$\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ pr. c. "
September,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.30a5.32	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. "
October,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.30a5.32	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 per cent. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
November,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
December,	$7\frac{1}{4}$ a $7\frac{3}{4}$	5.32a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

1846

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	5.32a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 per c. disc't.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ pr.c. pm.
February,	$7\frac{3}{4}$ a 8	5.32a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "
March,	8 a	5.32a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "
April,	$9\frac{1}{4}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.25a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
May,	9 a 10	5.25a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "
June,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.37	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
July,	7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.37a5.40	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
August,	7 a $7\frac{1}{4}$	5.40a	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
September,	$7\frac{1}{4}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a5.40	1 a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
October,	$6\frac{3}{4}$ a $8\frac{1}{4}$	5.35a5.45	$1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
November,	$5\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	5.40a5.47	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a 2 " " "	par a $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
December,	$4\frac{1}{2}$ a $5\frac{1}{4}$	5.47a5.52	$1\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 " " "	par

1847

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	4 a $5\frac{3}{8}$	5.52a	$1\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 per.c. disc't.	par
February,	$4\frac{1}{4}$ a $5\frac{1}{2}$	5.45a5.52	$1\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 " "	par
March,	3 a $4\frac{1}{2}$	5.47a5.52	$1\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 " "	par
April,	3 a $4\frac{1}{2}$	5.47a5.52	1 a 2 " "	par a $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.c.pm
May,	$5\frac{1}{4}$ a $6\frac{1}{2}$	5.37a5.45	1 a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pm
June,	$5\frac{1}{2}$ a 6	5.37a5.40	$\frac{3}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
July,	$5\frac{1}{4}$ a	5.40a	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
August,	$5\frac{1}{4}$ a	5.40a	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
September,	$5\frac{1}{4}$ a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.40	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
October,	7 a 8	5.32a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
November,	$7\frac{1}{4}$ a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a	1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ per c. "
December,	- - -	- - -	- - -	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "

1848					
	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.		
	Sterling. per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.	
January,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per c. dis't	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent pm.	
February,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a	- - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "	
March,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{3}{4}$ per c. dis't	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ pr c. pm.	
April,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	5.35a	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a 2 per c. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	
May,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a $6\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	2 per cent. "	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. pm	
June,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a $6\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	2 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "	
July,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	5.40a	$\frac{3}{4}$ a $1\frac{3}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ pr c. pm.	
August,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	- - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ a $1\frac{3}{4}$ per c. "	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. pm	
September,	$7\frac{1}{4}$ a 8	5.30a5.37	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "	
October,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	5.30a5.35	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "	
November,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a $7\frac{1}{4}$	5.30a5.35	$1\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ pr c. pm.	
December,	7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.30a5.35	$1\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pm	

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

THE "South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company" was chartered in 1827, and the construction of the Road commenced at Charleston, in 1831. It was completed to Hamburg, and on through to the opposite side of the Savannah River, to Augusta, in the year 1833.

It was at that time, and for many years after, the longest continuous line of Rail Road in the United States, or Europe. It lays claim to having introduced the first Locomotive of English construction, in America, and of having encouraged the first enterprise, through Mr. Miller of Charleston, to construct Locomotives in the United States. The Locomotive, "Miller," ran with great success upon the road for many years.

In 1835, the "Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company," was chartered, the design of which was, to have constructed a Road from an intersection with the above Road, to some point on the Ohio River, near the City of Cincinnati; failing to obtain a continuous Charter through all of the intermediate States, combined with other causes, this plan was finally abandoned.

Subsequently, the "Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company" purchased out the Stock, Road, and Corporate privileges of the "South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company," and in 1844 the two Charters were united by an Act of the Legislature, under one Corporation, now known as the "South Carolina Rail Road Company."

Since 1833, two branches have been added to the original line of Road; one by the "Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, from

Branchville to Columbia, of sixty-eight miles, completed in 1842; and the other by the present Corporation, from an intersection with the Columbia Branch to Camden, of thirty-seven miles, finished in 1848. The entire roads now forming an aggregate of two hundred and forty-one miles within the State, under the jurisdiction and management of the "South Carolina Rail Road Company."

For much of this information, we are indebted to Col. James Gadsden, President of the Company.

It is also deemed proper here to remark, that in addition to the above Road, two other companies have been chartered by this State, whose line of roads will communicate continuously with the above. The one chartered in 1846, under the name of the "Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company," the construction of which has been commenced at Columbia, and when completed to Charlotte, in North Carolina, will give an addition of one hundred and nine miles. The other, incorporated also, in 1846, under the name of the "Greenville and Columbia Rail Road Company," the construction of which has also been commenced at Columbia, and when completed to Anderson C. H., South Carolina, will make an addition of one hundred and twenty-six miles to the line. Both of these lines, forming immediate junction with the South Carolina Rail Road, will doubtless, through the facility of intercourse afforded, draw more attention to the resources of the country, and must necessarily add both the farm and field produce now comparatively unavailable, in those sections through which these roads are destined to pass, to the commerce of the City.

The following Statistics of the South Carolina Rail Road are given from the published reports, and information derived from the Bureau Department, by

number in each year.

REMARKS.

Year	Ca Stock	South Carolina, &c.	Extension of Lines of Rail Road opened West of Hamburg and Augusta, connecting with the South Carolina Rail Road.					
1834	-							
1835	-							
1836	-							
1837	-	- - -	40 miles	opened	of Geo. R.R. and Banking Company.			
1838	-	- - -	75	"	"	"	"	"
1839	-	- - -	†88	"	"	"	"	"
1840	-	ed, to Orangeburg.	105	"	"	"	"	"
1841	-	" Louisville,	†147	"	"	"	"	"
1842	-	ed through.						
1843	-							
1844	-		155	"	"	"	"	"
1845	-	- - -	195	"	"	"	"	"
1846	-	- - -	213	"	"	"	"	"
1847	-	- - -	100	"	"	"	"	" Co. to Atlanta
1848	*\$	through.	18	"	"	"	"	" of Western and At'e.R.R.Co. to Dalton
* Includes the debt of the Company			The above shows					
			271 miles opened, running directly Westward from Augusta.					
			† 3 miles included of a Branch to Warrenton.					
			† 39 " " " " to Athens.					
			18 " the Branch from Kingston to Rome.					
			331 miles Total, communicating with the South Carolina Road at Hamburg.					

NOTE-

392 miles

38 "

430 miles

which the progressively increasing business of the Road will be perceived. It has developed new sources of wealth in the interior, and added considerably to the commerce of the City, by the facility of placing in a larger market, the Flour, Corn, Wheat and other grain, with the Turpentine productions of the Interior, which hitherto had been less available there ; and, in connection with the lines of Rail Road extending west from Hamburg, has placed in this market, western produce, which previously sought other outlets.

Steam Engines and Manufacturing Establishments, in active operation in Charleston.

		MOTIVE POWER.				CAPACITIES AND ABILITIES.	
		Steam.	Water.	Animal.	Manual.	Capable of compressing in the aggregate per day	Average aggregate compressed per annum.
							The established Rates for compressing Cotton at these Establishments since February, 1848, have been as follows: When freights are at 3-8d Sterling, or 3-4c per lb. 40 cts. per bale. " " " " 7-8c " " 45 " " " " " " " 1-2d " " 50 " " " " " " " 9-16d " " 55 " " " " " " " 5-8d " " 60 " " " " " " " 11-16d " " 65 " " "
Cotton,	Presses for Compressing Cotton, - - - -	4	-	-	-	2,475 bales	175,000
	Cotton Manufactory, -	1	-	-	-	The Rate of Freight is determined by the Bills of Lading. Has 3200 Spindles, 100 Looms, 1 Batt Machine, and 2 Twine } This Establishment is on Charleston Neck, and not within the corporate limits of the City.	
Rice,	Mills for Pounding Rice, -	6	-	-	-	These Mills drive, in the aggregate, 155 pestles, and can } 1 Steam and 1 Water are on Charleston Neck, and without the corporate limits.	
	Sugar Refinery, - -	1	-	-	-	Has an Engine of 25 horse power, and employs 35 white hands; capable of yielding 380,000 lbs. of Manufactured Sugar, and 5000 lbs. of Sugar Candy, per month.	
Grain,	Grit Mills, - - - -	14	-	12	-	Can grind in the aggregate, from 650 to 700 } Of these mills, 1 steam and 7 animal are on Charleston Neck, without the corporate limits of the City.	
	Steam Engine Manufactory and Casting Establishments, - -	5	-	-	-	Five of these Establishments are engaged in manufacturing Steam Engines, Boilers, and Machinery of all descriptions, and 4 of them make Castings of Iron and Brass, of from 5 to 10 tons in weight.	
Metals.	Brass & Copper Foundry, -	1	-	-	1	Engaged in manufacturing and turning all descriptions of Brass and Copper, and in castings of Brass up to 1000 lbs. weight.	
	Saw Mills, - - - -	5	1	-	-	Capable of turning out in the aggregate, } One of these steam mills is on Charleston Neck, and 120,000 feet of sawed lumber per day. } without the corporate limits.	
Wood.	Planing, Grooving, and Tongueing Machine, -	1	-	-	-	Capable of dressing 14,000 feet of boards per day.	
	Sash and Blind Factories, - - - -	5	3	2	-	{ Manufacture Doors, Blinds, Sashes, Packing Boxes, } 1 of these is on Charleston Neck, without the also turning in Wood, of various descriptions. } Corporate limits.	
Stone,	Turners, - - - -	3	-	3	-	Turners in Ivory, Bone, and Wood of all descriptions.	
	Carriage Factories, -	4	-	-	4	{ Manufacture Carriages, Buggies, Chairs, Sulkies, } One of these is on Charleston Neck, without and Vehicles of all descriptions. } the corporate limits.	
Turpentine,	Ship Yards, - - - -	5	-	-	5	Capable of building vessels of all descriptions, from 20 to 1000 tons.	
	Stone Masons, - - -	2	-	-	2	Workers in Marble and Stone of all descriptions.	
Gas.	Turpentine Distillery, -	1	-	-	-	{ Capable of working up 100 barrels of Raw Turpentine per day, and manufactures Rosin, Pitch Spirits of Turpentine, and Varnish of different descriptions. This Establishment is about to be enlarged to double its present capacity.	
	Gas Works, - - - -	1	1	-	-	{ Has 1 Gasometer, capable of holding 100,000 cubic feet of Gas, and another of similar capacity in course of construction; has 21 Retorts, and manufactures 30,000 cubic feet of Gas per day; supplies 20 miles of pipe, to which five additional miles are in course of being laid.	
Total, - - - -		59	28	17	12	* Exclusive of the manufactories of the Rail Road Company. † One of these has been destroyed by fire since this information was obtained. ‡ Although not strictly using steam as a motive power, it is the most appropriate head of classification.	

PROVISION MEAT MARKET.

STATEMENT of the number of Neat and Small Cattle, and Hogs, brought into the Charleston market, as Butcher's meat, for 10 years.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Kids
1839—January to April	1,876	446	3,250	1,692	6	3
“ April to July,	1,524	1,882	1,935	619	984	18
“ July to October	2,354	1,575	818	557	689	5
“ October to Jan.	2,311	578	3,438	1,648	46	5
Totals.	8,065	4,481	9,441	4,516	1,725	31
1840—January to April	1,792	499	3,484	1,821	12	8
“ April to July	1,388	1,531	1,873	1,094	615	30
“ July to October,	2,314	1,387	1,283	657	637	23
“ October to Jan.	2,707	569	4,225	1,770	72	1
Totals.	8,201	3,986	10,865	5,342	1,336	62
1841—January to April	1,893	148	2,852	1,536	23	3
“ April to July,	1,403	1,754	1,623	965	842	11
“ July to October	2,654	1,528	1,364	864	732	11
“ October to Jan.	2,410	494	4,319	1,450	36	19
Totals.	8,360	3,924	10,158	4,815	1,633	44
1842—January to April	1,692	500	3,829	1,262	15	7
“ April to July	1,641	1,691	2,691	1,100	808	8
“ July to October	2,846	2,139	2,286	789	1,056	11
“ October to Jan.	2,709	193	4,978	1,520	73	4
Totals.	8,888	4,523	13,784	4,671	1,952	30
1843—January to April	1,835	582	5,411	1,201	10	1
“ April to July	1,026	2,217	2,176	1,204	745	28
“ July to October	2,667	1,826	1,146	828	597	17
“ October to Jan.	2,816	547	3,910	1,896	30	12
Totals.	8,344	5,172	12,643	5,129	1,382	58
1844—January to April	2,027	467	3,310	1,801	2	7
“ April to July	1,522	2,083	1,896	906	896	11
“ July to October	2,840	1,758	1,669	729	698	5
“ October to Jan.	2,739	697	3,545	1,699	45	2
Totals.	9,128	5,005	10,420	5,135	1,641	25
1845—January to April	1,889	704	3,550	1,491	43	5
“ April to July	1,625	2,256	1,998	837	1,070	14
“ July to October	2,997	2,201	1,698	877	831	12
“ October to Jan.	3,259	974	3,498	1,802	68	00
Totals.	9,770	6,135	10,744	5,007	2,012	31

	Beeves.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Kids.
1846—January to April	1,851	522	3,105	1,308	3	18
“ April to July	1,661	2,282	1,744	826	31	3
“ July to October	2,982	2,186	1,298	829	848	19
“ October to Jan.	2,897	784	3,332	1,646	50	18
Totals.	9,391	5,774	9,479	4,609	932	58
1847—January to April	2,825	426	3,171	1,721	7	18
“ April to July	1,639	2,263	2,286	823	1,137	15
“ July to October	3,289	1,933	1,467	1,003	674	27
“ October to Jan.	3,222	844	3,190	1,698	38	1
Totals.	10,975	5,466	10,114	5,245	1,856	61
1848—January to April	1,899	651	3,620	1,662	37	6
“ April to July	1,562	2,211	2,074	687	1,358	4
“ July to October	2,984	2,060	1,800	817	778	17
“ October to Jan.	3,220	921	3,905	1,605	30	5
Totals.	9,665	5,843	11,399	4,771	2,203	32

NOTE.—In addition to the remarks made on Exports, Imports, Duties, &c., (page 133) it should also have been stated that the Duties collected on Imports from 1837 to 1848 do not always correspond to the division of the year given in the margin, but in some instances they are from January to December. The four last years particularly are from January to December in each year, and only contain the duties collected in Charleston, which were obtained from the books of the Custom House in Charleston, through the politeness of Mr. Grayson, the Collector of the Port.

This discrepancy arose from our inability to obtain the official statements from Government documents, and we were obliged to rely upon other sources. The aggregate duties collected from 1837 to 1848, it is believed will be found very nearly correct, as the foreign imports into other ports in this State are inconsiderable.

CITY ACCOUNTS.

THE subjoined statements which have been copied from the Treasurer's Report, made to the City Council in August, 1849, will shew the liabilities of the City and her resources to meet those liabilities. And also the statement of the loans made under the Fire Loan Act for rebuilding the City after the destructive fire of the 28th April, 1838.

Statement of Indebtedness of the City of Charleston.

DR.

1849—Aug. 31. To issue of 6 per cent. stock of 1818, balance held by Trustees and Commissioners Orphan House, - - - - -	\$7,563 86	
To issue 6 per cent. stock, 1838, - - - - -	125,000 00	
“ “ 6 “ “ 1849, - - - - -		
to redeem issue of 1839, - - - - -	200,000 00	
To issue 6 per cent. stock, 1840, - - - - -	92,575 00	
“ “ 6 “ “ 1845, - - - - -	36,665 50	
To special issue 6 per ct. stock, 1840, - - - - -	4,666 50	
To special issue 6 per ct. stock, 1848, - - - - -	50,000 00	
To issue 29th December, 1848, 6 per cent. stock, - - - - -	44,120 29	560,591 15
To issue 5 per cent. stock, 1835, - - - - -	237,004 91	
“ “ 5 “ “ 1837, - - - - -	47,495 49	
“ “ 5 “ “ 1838, - - - - -	41,115 88	
“ “ 5 “ “ 1824, - - - - -		
balance held by Orphan House, - - - - -	9,180 06	
To issue special 5 per cent. stock, - - - - -	13,784 18	348,580 32
To issue on account Charleston College, per Ordinance 1839, - - - - -	13,250 00	
To issue on account High School, - - - - -	13,250 00	26,500 00
		\$935,671 47

CR.

1849—Aug. 31. By assets of the General Sinking Fund, (page 176) - - - - -	547,438 93
By balance, being the actual debt due by the city, - - - - -	388,232 54
	\$935,671 47

In the above statement, the Real Estate held by the Corporation is not included, a portion of which is not used by the city, and can be made available during the

coming year. The indebtedness of the city to the Bank of the State, on account of the Fire Loan, is not included in the above statement, and stands thus—

Due to the Bank, for property purchased in by the City,		
as sold under foreclosure by the Bank,	- -	\$230,703
Amount paid into the Bank of the State towards the		
liquidation of sum,	- - -	106,540
Estimated value of property on hand from above		
purchases,	- - - -	58,000-164,540
Leaving this amount to be provided for and of course		
added to the indebtedness of \$388,232 54, as		
above stated,	- - - -	\$66,163

*Statement of General Sinking Fund, from Sept. 1, 1848,
to August 31, 1849.*

DR.

To balance from last year,	- - - -	116,221 99
“ capital on bonds received, (from old bonds,)	8,143 87	
“ capital on bonds received, (from new bonds,)	82,000 00	
		90,143 87
“ interest on bonds received,	- - - -	5,114 88
“ cash portions on sales of houses,	- - - -	15,635 00
“ interest on ditto,	- - - -	9 72
“ proceeds of issue of 6 per cent. stock,	200,000 00	
“ proceeds of issue of 6 per cent. stock,	44,120 20	244,120 29
“ new bonds received—fire loans,	- 63,255 00	
“ marsh lots, bonds and cash,	- 17,055 00	
“ bonds purchased from city cash,	- 6,584 00	
		86,894 00
“ dividends and interest on stocks,	- - - -	2,063 00
“ rents,	- - - -	1,189 50
“ city cash loaned and returned,	- - - -	23,284 85
“ assets of three special funds consolidated		
into this by ordinance,	- - - -	368,950 00
“ profit and loss on redemption of stock,	- - - -	202 00
“ purchase of stock, city five's, in anticipation		
of redemption in January next,	- 6,000 00	
Rail Road Scrip, with interest to the 10th		
of August, and interest to continue by		
special arrangement,	- - - -	4,922 73
200 old and 200 new shares in Bank of		
Charleston,	- - - -	31,500 00
		42,422 73
		\$996,251 83

CR.

By payment on bonds, and therefore deducted			
from their face,	-	-	90,143 87
" cash loaned to the city,	-	-	23,284 85
" stock redeemed, 6 per cent.	-	200,000 00	
" 5 per cent. Rail Road,	-	63,275 00	
" Cancelled 5 per cent. Rail Road,	-	1,000 00	
			264,275 00
" profit and loss, paid up before due, (bond)	-	-	47 45
" stock redeemed, 5 per cent,	-	-	5,000 03
" stock purchased, redeemable in January,	-	-	6,000 00
" real estate sold,	-	-	17,055 00
" cash paid for shares in Bank of Charleston,	-	-	31,500 00
" cash paid to the city for Rail Road Scrip			
receivable, with interest thereon to 10th			
August,	-	-	4,922 73
" cash paid to the city for three bonds,	-	-	6,584 00
			\$448,812 90

Assets of the Fund.

Stocks,	-	-	202,660 73
Bonds receivable,	-	-	269,869 13
Real Estate,	-	-	24,213 17
Cash in Bank,	-	-	50,695 90
			547,438 93
			\$996,251 83

Statement of Fire Loan Bonds, up to the 1st July, 1849.

	Original Loan	Balance prin- cipal due.	Balance inter- est due.	REMARKS.
No. 1	15,000	10,200	1,143	
" 2	4,650	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 3	4,500	3,616 18	76 96	
" 4	33,375	33,375	1,747 50	
" 5	2,700	972	Int. paid	
" 6	1,700	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 7	2,700	1,242	Int. paid	
" 8	24,750	8,986 34	507 85	
" 9	99,102 50	89,500	Int. paid	
" 10	6,500	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 11	9,300	4,000	Int. paid	
" 12	6,000	5,280	- - -	Property sold covers debt.
" 13	5,625	2,850	Int. paid	
" 14	7,125	7,125	209 76	
" 15	4,500	3,700	Int. paid	
" 16	12,000	2,400	Int. paid	
" 17	4,055	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 18	4,350	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 19	1,820	1,263 73	Int. paid	

Statement of Fire Loan Bonds--continued.

	Original Loan	Balance prin- cipal due.	Balance inter- est due.	REMARKS.
No. 20	9,000	5,490	347 93	
" 21	2,700	1,782	Int. paid	
" 22	4,800	3,552	Int. paid	
" 23	4,500	1,785	Int. paid	
" 24	12,900	10,450	203 90	
" 25	3,600	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 26	15,450	10,815	648 90	
" 27	7,500	2,700	Int. paid	
" 28	5,200	1,872	Int. paid	
" 29	9,975	8,130 50	1,216 68	
" 30	20,200	7,162	Int. paid	
" 31	30,100	20,771 50	1,717 22	
" 32	2,014	906 30	35 24	
" 33	4,200	2,597 44	170 09	
" 34	16,950	16,540	1,460 95	
" 35	5,200	3,432	Int. paid	
" 36	4,650	350	Int. paid	
" 37	1,050	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 38	20,100	7,236	Int. paid	
" 39	9,900	888	Int. paid	
" 40	4,500	2,246 14	Int. paid	
" 41	3,150	1,716	Int. paid	
" 42	27,900	15,000	Int. paid	
" 43	17,600	8,000	Int. paid	
" 44	4,500	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 45	4,050	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 46	3,750	2,475	Int. paid	
" 47	1,920	1,197 60	Int. paid	
" 48	4,320	2,851 20	Int. paid	
" 49	4,200	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 50	17,350	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 51	5,500	2,805	168 30	
" 52	4,500	3,380	Int. paid	
" 53	3,150	1,606 50	32 13	
" 54	20,000	9,000	Int. paid	
" 55	12,000	5,985 96	Int. paid	
" 56	2,500	2,050	Int. paid	
" 57	8,250	4,181 38	Int. paid	
" 58	10,500	5,355	Int. paid	
" 59	4,072 50	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 60	4,500	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 61	5,400	3,294	197 64	
" 62	17,150	17,150	- - -	Suspended in Chancery.
" 63	4,200	1,100	80 44	
" 64	6,750	2,767 50	Int. paid	
" 65	2,475	990	Int. paid	
" 66	2,250	2,071 67	85 62	
" 67	15,600	14,456	867 36	
" 68	5,062 50	3,746 25	Int. paid	
" 69	10,000	4,670	Int. paid	
" 70	32,750	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 71	10,500	5,355	Int. paid	
" 72	45,900	45,900	3,691 60	
" 73	2,406 69	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 74	6,000	2,160	Int. paid	

Statement of Fire Loan Bonds---continued.

	Original Loan	Balance prin- cipal due.	Balance inter- est due.	REMARKS.
No. 75	7,200	6,336	829 22	
" 76	3,637 50	2,400 75	Int. paid	
" 77	9,000	6,300	88 28	
" 78	9,900	9,405	Int. paid	
" 79	4,125	1,800	Int. paid	
" 80	9,600	9,440	Int. paid	
" 81	2,600	1,046	Int. paid	
" 82	6,500	4,640	Int. paid	
" 83	3,250	2,860	Int. paid	
" 84	4,000	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 85	10,500	8,694 35	Int. paid	
" 86	3,825	3,085 50	Int. paid	
" 87	3,825	2,966	Int. paid	
" 88	9,000	5,100	Int. paid	
" 89	6,240	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 90	13,680	4,924 80	Int. paid	
" 91	4,500	3,823 39	Int. paid	
Total.	885,780 69	525,301 98	15,526 57	

Statement of Fire Loan Bonds, up to date of sale of Property.

Name.	Original Loan	Amt principal and int. due at time of sale	Amount re- ceived by city on re-sale.	Remarks.
A. Black,	45,722 50	35,376 67	19,230 00	} amount received for property sold. } estimated value un- sold property.
			7,000 00	
Charleston Hotel,	75,000 00	84,622 33	57,000 00	esti'd. value unsold.
G. W. Cramer,	3,750 00	4,188 75	4,550 00	
T. Fell,	5,250 00	5,923 00	6,000 00	
A. Fourgeaud,	17,550 00	20,821 50	15,000 00	esti'd. value unsold.
B. Johnson,	8,700 00	9,823 25	7,250 00	
J. C. Ker,	34,500 00	36,376 50	8,000 00	} amount received for property sold. } esti'd. value unsold.
			30,000 00	
P. Ling,	4,500 00	4,883 75	3,800 00	
B. S. Smith, trust	6,900 00	7,900 00	7,410 23	
Jas. H. Sutcliffe,	11,910 00	13,303 00	7,430 00	
Tovey & Babson,	4,875 00	5,406 25	4,400 00	
Jenny Turpin.	2,700 00	3,078 00	2,700 00	
Total.	221,357 50	230,703 00	179,770 23	

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

“THE number of births, marriages and deaths that annually occur in a place, is an element of information indispensable to a correct view of the population; hence, in almost all civilized governments, records are now made, and means exist, for obtaining these facts.” We quote the above from Mr. Shattuck, deeming it worthy of the serious attention of the City authorities, and of the State at large. Our information on this head is confined to a single year, as no records have ever been kept, either by the State or City, of Births and marriages. Two or three years ago, the City Council passed an ordinance, in which it was rendered incumbent on the City Register, to keep a registry of all the Births, Marriages and Deaths; but the mode of obtaining this information was not specified, and after long and fruitless efforts to obtain the required information, the plan was abandoned as impracticable. Recently the Board of Health passed a resolution, urging upon Council the propriety of passing such laws upon the subject, as would enable the City Register to perform the duties imposed by the ordinance, and we trust that at no distant day that body will give their serious attention to a matter of so great importance to every civilized community.

The number of Births, Marriages and Deaths that occurred in the City in 1848, were obtained by personal enquiries, and the results are as follows.

Wards.	WHITES.			SLAVES.			FREE COLORED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1	40	30	70	44	44	88	4	2	6
2	45	49	94	78	61	139	10	7	17
3	70	76	146	50	45	95	4	7	11
4	74	81	155	86	76	162	13	9	22
Total	229	236	465	258	226	484	31	25	56

The proportion which the male bear to the female births, in each class of the population, appears from the following table :

		WHITES.
	Births.	Proportion.
Male,	229	49.24=97.00 : or 100.
Female,	236	50.76 100. to 103.00
	465	100.00
		SLAVES.
	Births.	Proportion.
Male,	258	53.31=100.00 : or 112.03
Female,	226	46.69 87.58 to 100.
	484	100.00
		FREE COLORED.
	Births.	Proportion.
Male,	31	55.36=100. : or 124.01
Female,	25	44.64 80.63 to 100.
	56	100.00

It appears that during the year 1848, the male births among the white population were less by 3 per cent. than the female. This must be considered an exceptional year in this respect, for in almost all years in which enumerations of the population have been made, the males have exceeded the females, and a reference to the subject of "Public Health" will show that the male deaths exceed the female. As there are no other years, however, with which the births can be compared, the present proportions must remain, to be corrected by future observations. Among the slave and free colored population, the male exceed the female births by 13, and 20 per cent.; there must, however, be a greater mortality of the males in these classes at the early ages than of the females—for at 10 years the females exceed the males among the slaves, and the female free colored exceed the males at all ages.

The following table exhibits the proportion of births to the population, in each of the three classes of the population, and in the slaves and free colored combined, for the year 1848.

	Births.	Population.	In 100.	One in
Whites, - - -	465	14,187	3.27	30
Slaves, - - -	484	10,772	4.49	22
Free Colored, - -	56	1,492	3.86	25
Slaves and Free Colored,	540	12,264	4.40	22

It appears from this table that the births among the slave population are proportionally the most numerous, and least numerous among the whites; the free colored being intermediate in fecundity. If the above table be now compared with the deaths for the year 1848, it will be seen that the births exceed the deaths among the whites by upwards of one per cent., and among the colored population the deaths are nearly two per cent. less than the births.

Deaths.	1848.	Population.	In 100.	One in.
Whites,	303	14,187	2.13	46
Colored,	311	12,264	2.53	39

MARRIAGES.—The following table exhibits the marriages that occurred among the whites during the year 1848, and the proportion to the population of each Ward.

Ward.	Marriages.	Population.	In 100.	One in.
1	14	2,307	.61	164
2	28	2,578	1.08	92
3	45	3,898	1.15	86
4	55	5,404	1.02	98
Totals,	142	14,187	1.00	99

Comparisons of the marriages cannot be made with those of any other year, as these have never before been ascertained. It will be seen by comparing these tables with the tables on page 9, that the marriages were most numerous in the Ward containing the greatest proportion of foreign population.

PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.

Before entering upon this subject, we have deemed it advisable to give a brief account of the climate, as it must, in some degree, exert an influence on the public health of every community. Charleston is situated at the junction of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, in north latitude 32 degrees, 45 seconds, and west longitude from Greenwich, 79 degrees, 57 seconds. The climate is exceedingly variable, and is well described by Ramsay, the historian, who says, "It is a medium between that of tropical countries, and of cold temperate latitudes; it resembles the former in the degree and duration of its summer heat, and the latter in its variable-ness. In tropical climates, the warmest and coldest days do not, in the course of a twelvemonth, vary more than sixteen degrees of Farenheit's thermometer. There is consequently, but little distinction between their summer and winter; but a variation of eighty-three degrees between the heat and cold of different days of the same years, and of forty-six degrees in the different hours of the same day, in South Carolina, is to be found in its historical records." This sudden change of forty-six degrees is recorded by Dr. Chalmers, as occurring in the year 1751. In 1813, it is stated that there was a fall of forty-four degrees in a few hours. Dr. Shecut mentions a fall of thirty-three degrees in twelve hours, occurring in 1819. At the present time, however, such great variations are not so common. In Dr. Chalmer's tables for ten years, from 1750 to 1759, the mean annual temperature was sixty-eight degrees; for the period of ten years, from 1809 to 1818, Dr. Shecut gives the mean annual temperature at sixty degrees, or a difference of eight degrees in the mean annual temperature of the city, in

the space of sixty years. From 1840 to the present time, the mean annual temperature has been sixty-four degrees; showing an increase of the mean temperature of four degrees, since 1819. This increase is mainly attributable to the increased mildness of our winters, as the Thermometrical tables, which follow, will show a sensible decrease in the heat of summer, as compared with the years mentioned by Drs. Chalmers and Shecut.

Years.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Highest Deg.	Lowest Deg.	Annual Rain.
1750	65 degrees.	96	25	53.50
1751	67 "	94	23	54.43
1752	67 "	101	18	46.49
1753	67 "	91	28	40.93
1754	68 "	93	22	37.06
1755	65 "	90	27	44.14
1756	67 "	96	26	33.76
1757	66 "	90	25	40.17
1758	64 "	95	25	31.95
1759	67 "	94	27	34.51

The inhabitants were exempt from Yellow fever from 1750 to 1799, with the exception of a few cases in 1753 and 1755.

There is no notice of the prevalence of winds for this period. The average fall of rain for ten years, was 41.69 inches; the greatest fall being 54.43, in 1751, and the least 31.95 inches, in 1758. The mean annual temperature for this period of ten years, was 66 degrees; the highest being 101, in 1752, and the lowest 18 degrees, in the same year.

Years.	Mean Heat.	Highest Deg.	Lowest Deg.	Prevailing Winds.	Annual Rain.
1792	66 degrees.	93	34	E	
1793	66 "	89	31	W	
1794	65 "	91	29	E	
1795	64 "	92	29	E	74.2
1796	65 "	89	17	W	58.1

Years.	Mean Heat.	Highest Deg.	Lowest Deg.	Prevailing Winds.	Annual Rain.
1797	65 “	88	22	W	55.
1798	64 “	90	31	E	45.2
1799	65 “	91	23	W	75.4
1800	64 “	89	28	W	51.6
1801	67 “	90	30	W	42.9

These results are from observations kept by Dr. Wilson. The prevailing winds, for a period of ten years, 1792 to 1801, were westerly. The average fall of rain, for the eight years specified in this period, was 57.5 inches. The highest thermometrical range, 93 degrees, in 1792, and the lowest, 17 degrees, in 1796. The mean annual temperature was 65 degrees.

The yellow fever raged every summer during this period, with the exception of 1793 and 1798.

Years.	Mean Heat.	Highest Deg.	Lowest Deg.	Prevailing Winds.	Annual Rain.
1802	68 degrees.	89	32	W	39.1
1803	67 “	90	30	E	58.9
1804	67 “	91	34	W	54.3
1805	68 “	91	26	W	37.3
1806	68 “	92	26	E	43.7
1807	68 “	92½	24	W	42.2
1808	67 “	91	26	W	40.8
1809	67 “				66.0
1810	67 “				45.4
1811	67 “				49.3

In this series of years, the yellow fever was very fatal in 1802, 1804 and 1807; slight in 1803, 1805 and 1806.

The annual mean for this series of ten years was 67 degrees. The highest degree being 92½, in 1807, and the lowest 24 degrees, in 1807. The average fall of rain was 47.7 inches. Prevailing wind from west.

*Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Charleston—
By the City Inspectors.*

1832							
	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	45	64	46	82	20	NE.	Fair.
February,	53	66	54	80	40	SW.	"
March,	53	67	55	78	41	NE.	"
April,	61	70	62	83	44	SW.	"
May,	71	80	74	86	58	SW.	"
June,	72	85	71	90	65	SW.	"
July,	77	85	77	93	72	SW.	"
August,	77	83	77	87	76	SW.	Rain.
September,	73	80	75	88	67	SW.	Fair.
October,	63	69	66	81	45	NE.	"
November,	54	62	57	77	40	N.	"
December,	49	57	52	69	32	NE.	"
1833							
	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	47	56	51	73	20	SW.	Cloudy.
February,	50	59	54	74	36	NE.	Fair.
March,	52	64	56	76	31	S.	"
April,	62	70	62	84	52	NE.	"
May,	72	75	73	90	67	E.	"
June,	75	85	77	93	69	SE.	"
July,	78	88	79	93	73	S.	"
August,	76	86	79	94	73	NE.	"
September,	73	85	76	93	60	NE.	"
October,	59	74	63	90	39	NW.	"
November,	51	64	54	82	32	N.	"
December,	46	54	49	66	34	N.	"
1834							
	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	45	53	47	78	28	N.	Rain.
February,	54	67	57	83	40	S.	Fair.
March,	54	64	58	80	37	NE.	"
April,	61	72	64	84	42	S.	"
May,	71	77	73	89	62	SE.	"
June,	81	87	83	92	77	S.	"
July,	82	88	83	93	78	S.	"
August,	80	85	81	94	75	S.	"
September,	75	82	77	89	64	N.	"
October,	65	75	68	88	42	N.	"
November,	53	66	56	79	32	N.	"
December,	46	58	51	72	40	N.	"

1835

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	43	54	47	75	26	S.	Fair.
February,	38	53	43	74	15	S.	"
March,	57	61	53	76	28	E.	"
April,	62	68	65	77	48	S.	"
May,	74	81	81	89	66	S.	"
June,	78	85	82	94	73	SW.	"
July,	79	85	82	93	68	SE.	"
August,	80	87	83	94	75	S.	"
September,	71	78	75	86	60	NE.	"
October,	63	71	67	82	52	NE.	"
November,	62	68	64	80	39	SE.	"
December,	45	57	50	66	38	NE.	"

1836

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	47	55	50	68	30	NE.	Fair.
February,	44	55	49	72	26	NW	"
March,	51	61	54	78	38	S.	"
April,	66	70	66	82	52	S.	"
May,	72	79	73	86	59	S.	"
June,	77	84	79	92	66	S.	"
July,	81	88	82	94	69	SW.	"
August,	86	89	83	94	79	SW.	"
September,	79	87	81	92	70	NE.	"
October,	60	69	57	84	47	NE.	"
November,	45	56	52	80	32	NW	"
December,	42	53	47	71	26	N.	"

1837

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Winds. Prevailing	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	40	47	43	55	20	NW.	Fair.
February,	46	55	51	66	33	SW.	"
March,	52	60	56	76	30	NE.	"
April,	59	65	60	72	50	NW.	"
May,	70	77	72	86	62	S.	"
June,	77	83	77	94	67	S.	"
July,	83	90	84	98	78	S.	"
August,	82	87	83	91	78	E.	"
September,	75	82	77	81	65	NE.	"
October,	69	76	69	87	50	N.	"
November,	59	65	62	75	37	N.	"
December,	50	54	52	73	40	N.	"

1838

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.				
January,	51	58	54	74	30	NE.	Fair.
February,	43	51	46	67	27	N.	"
March,	54	62	55	81	40	SE.	"
April,	63	72	65	85	51	NE.	"
May,	69	76	67	86	61	S.	"
June,	77	84	78	90	69	SE.	"
July,	84	90	85	97	80	S.	"
August,	83	88	79	96	79	S.	"
September,	74	87	74	88	60	NE.	"
October,	62	69	66	86	45	NE.	"
November,	52	64	53	76	26	N.	"
December,	42	56	47	85	20	N.	"

1839

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.				
January,	43	56	47	67	30	N.	Fair.
February,	46	63	48	76	32	N.	"
March,	54	63	54	74	24	N.	"
April,	63	70	65	77	47	NE.	"
May,	72	78	74	85	65	S.	"
June,	80	86	81	95	73	S.	"
July,	80	85	81	92	75	S.	"
August,	79	84	80	90	71	S.	"
September,	74	80	76	87	67	S.	"
October,	68	73	68	80	61	NE.	"
November,	53	60	55	71	32	NW.	"
December,	44	52	47	70	32	NW.	"

1840

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest degrec.	Lowest degrec.	Prevailing winds.	Weather prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	44	51	48	62	24	NW	Fair
February,	57	63	57	70	32	S	"
March,	58	64	60	74	41	S	"
April,	64	75	67	83	50	S	"
May,	74	81	79	84	63	E	"
June,	76	82	78	91	70	E	"
July,	77	80	79	90	71	SW	"
August,	78	85	79	89	74	S	"
September,	84	81	71	88	63	N	"
October,	66	75	70	78	52	NE	"
November,	51	61	57	74	39	NW	"
December,	44	52	49	57	33	NW	"

1841

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Prevailing winds.	Weather prevailing	Quantity of Rain.
	7 am	2 pm	9 pm					
January,	52	56	54	68	29	SW	Rain	4.49
February,	46	50	50	64	31	NW	Fair	3.00
March,	55	61	58	71	52	SW	"	7.25
April,	63	68	63	77	54	SW	"	2.36
May,	69	74	72	79	56	NW	"	0.72
June,	77	82	80	88	71	SW	"	4.32
July,	79	86	82	92	78	E	"	5.31
August,	79	83	80	89	73	NE	Rain	16.90
September,	75	82	78	90	65	NE	Fair	3.75
October,	59	68	60	82	48	NE	"	2.73
November,	57	63	62	76	46	SW	"	1.12
December.	50	55	55	65	36	NW	"	1.99

1842

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Prevailing winds.	Weather prevailing	Quantity of Rain.
	7 am	2 pm	9 pm					
January,	51	58	58	73	36	SW	Fair	0.54
February,	49	57	58	71	34	SW	"	2.79
March,	58	67	63	81	49	SW	"	0.05
April,	66	72	67	79	61	SW	"	1.56
May,	71	75	71	84	64	SE	"	4.69
June,	76	82	78	90	69	SW	"	4.39
July,	72	82	78	87	73	S	Rain	9.17
August,	72	76	74	87	62	S	Rain	6.48
September,	75	81	77	90	68	NE	Fair	3.12
October,	62	69	65	80	48	N	"	3.54
November,	48	56	55	71	33	N	"	2.35
December,	45	55	49	68	32	N	"	3.41

1843

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER			Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Prevail'g Winds.	Weather Prevail'g	Quantity of Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Range	MEAN.							
				7am	2pm	9pm					
January,	30.15	28.71	1.44	50	57	54	69	35	NW	fair	2.53
February,	30.04	28.99	1.05	45	53	47	65	25	SW	"	1.28
March,	29.90	28.40	1.53	44	51	47	65	28	NW	"	12.14
April,	29.87	28.90	.97	58	65	59	78	48	NE	"	.65
May,	29.95	29.00	.95	68	74	68	83	57	S	"	3.22
June,	29.86	29.25	.61	75	79	76	86	68	S	"	3.59
July,	29.86	29.00	.86	78	83	79	90	72	SW	rain	8.96
August,	29.65	29.06	.59	76	81	77	86	72	E	"	9.68
September,	29.82	29.18	.64	75	80	77	86	70	E	fair	8.11
October,	29.88	28.87	1.01	62	68	65	82	52	NW	"	2.60
November,	30.00	29.35	.65	51	62	58	70	42	N	"	.77
December.	30.45	29.00	1.45	48	55	53	65	34	NW	"	2.20

1844

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing	Quantity of Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Range	MEAN.							
				7am	2 pm	9pm					
January,	30.15	28.72	1.43	44	49	47	60	27	NE	rain	2.21
February,	30.20	29.15	1.05	45	54	49	58	30	SW	fair	2.33
March,	30.25	29.07	1.18	53	59	55	66	44	S	"	4.20
April,	30.35	29.12	1.23	63	36	65	82	43	E	"	1.50
May,	30.14	29.30	0.74	73	79	74	86	68	S	"	2.14
June,	29.90	29.50	0.40	75	81	77	87	68	SE	"	1.80
July,	29.85	29.40	0.45	77	85	80	90	78	SW	"	0.45
August,	29.92	29.25	0.67	77	80	79	90	66	SW	"	7.38
September,	29.99	29.40	0.59	72	77	74	86	60	NE	"	4.95
October,	30.05	29.04	1.01	62	72	62	80	49	NW	"	1.53
November,	30.30	29.09	1.21	58	64	62	78	48	SW	"	5.40
December.	30.76	29.50	1.26	48	55	52	69	32	NW	"	2.50

1845

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER			Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing	Quantity of Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Range	MEAN.							
				7am	2 pm	9pm					
January,	30.47	29.80	0.67	50	58	54	67	36	NW	fair	3.65
February,	30.50	29.60	0.90	49	58	53	71	32	NW	"	1.20
March,	30.58	29.74	0.84	55	63	59	76	40	SW	"	2.72
April,	30.45	30.00	0.45	65	72	68	85	41	SW	"	0.10
May,	30.50	29.80	0.70	67	75	69	85	50	SW	"	7.62
June,	30.45	29.94	0.51	74	85	78	96	63	SW	"	1.69
July,	30.36	29.92	0.44	74	82	82	93	69	SW	rain	8.02
August,	30.34	30.02	0.32	77	83	79	91	65	SW	fair	9.42
September,	30.33	29.81	0.52	73	80	76	90	55	NE	"	2.27
October,	30.50	29.75	0.75	62	69	66	84	43	NE	"	5.51
November,	30.45	29.74	0.41	52	61	56	75	36	NW	"	0.62
December.	30.54	29.50	1.04	41	47	44	62	20	NW	rain	3.62

1846	BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER ATTACHED—MEAN.				THERMOMETER DETACHED.								REG. THER. high-est deg.	THER. lowest deg.	DEW POINT.		WINDS PREVAILING.		WEATHER.		Quantity of Rain.	
	Max.	Min.	Range	7 a.m. 2 p.m. 9 p.m.		MAX.		MIN.		MEAN.				Mean.			Sun Rise.	Fair.	Clod'y.	Rain.	Sun Rise.	Fair.		Prevail- ing.
January,	30.46	28.80	.66	46.	52.96	49.51	61	65	61	33	43	36	44.64	52.29	47.37	65	30	37.64	S.W.	S.W.	19	5 fair	4.46	
February	30.42	29.53	.89	47.96	53.67	50.46	59	62	55	36	44	40	46.42	52.75	49.14	62	36	38.35	N.E.	N.E.	13	8 r&c	3.78	
March,	30.36	29.56	.80	54.48	61.39	60.35	63	70	64	37	41	40	53.16	60.54	55.54	73	36	45.38	S.W.	S.W.	19	7 fair	5.72	
April,	30.17	29.40	.77	62.33	67.30	64.13	70	74	72	48	53	49	60.66	65.93	62.70	78	46	56.00	N.E.	N.E.	15	10 “	2.43	
May,	29.96	29.38	.58	71.61	73.93	73.22	78	86	79	64	72	67	70.64	76.74	72.22	85	64	62.12	S.W.	S.W.	20	9 “	2.53	
June,	29.90	29.55	.35	77.03	81.06	78.30	80	88	81	66	69	73	75.10	79.96	76.36	88	66	70.83	S.W.	S.W.	14	1 15	5.24	
July,	29.94	29.58	.36	78.70	83.61	79.93	82	89	83	65	69	66	76.93	82.50	78.16	89	62	72.82	S.W.	S.W.	15	4 12	4.32	
August,	29.90	29.60	.30	80.35	84.79	82.23	81	88	84	76	78	78	78.83	83.79	80.61	88	76	75.64	S.W.	S.W.	13	4 14	8.24	
Sept.	29.95	29.44	.51	76.83	82.66	79.56	82	88	83	64	70	67	75.73	81.73	78.00	88	62	70.66	N.E.	N.E.	17	7 6	3.03	
October,	30.00	29.09	.91	65.22	72.67	69.16	72	79	74	51	62	57	60.21	72.51	67.19	70	42	59.22	N.E.	N.E.	26	1 4	2.44	
Nov.	30.05	29.23	.82	57.86	62.83	60.89	69	73	71	35	45	40	55.50	62.66	58.16	75	35	50.46	N.E.	N.E.	18	8 4	0.56	
Decemb'r	30.15	29.06	1.09	52.86	57.74	55.93	65	70	66	34	44	39	49.29	57.93	52.79	70	34	42.00	S.W.	S.W.	19	7 5	1.58	
1847																								
January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December,	BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER ATTACHED—MEAN.				THERMOMETER DETACHED.								REG. THER. high-est deg.	THER. lowest deg.	DEW POINT.		WINDS PREVAILING.		WEATHER.		Quantity of Rain.	
	Max.	Min.	Range	7 a.m. 2 p.m. 9 p.m.		MAX.		MIN.		MEAN.				Mean.			Sun Rise.	Fair.	Clod'y.	Rain.	Sun Rise.	Fair.		Winds Pre- vailing.
	January,	30.19	29.38	0.81	51.96	55.64	53.32	62	71	65	26	36	32	48.74	54.41	51.16	71	25	44.64	12	5 14	N.E.	N.E.	1.65
	February,	29.98	29.24	0.74	52.89	58.25	55.64	63	74	65	35	49	42	50.92	57.57	53.38	76	34	42.17	18	6 4	S.W.	S.W.	2.80
	March,	30.28	29.32	0.96	53.19	59.38	57.16	65	75	68	36	44	43	50.77	56.41	54.74	74	36	43.39	19	6 6	S.W.	S.W.	6.54
	April,	30.14	29.54	0.60	64.93	67.30	66.86	69	79	71	51	57	54	62.66	69.66	63.83	80	50	56.86	22	6 2	N.E.	S.E.	0.77
	May,	29.83	29.30	0.53	64.64	71.77	69.51	74	80	74	55	61	58	65.35	71.10	66.22	80	54	60.29	13	7 11	N.E.	N.E.	6.91
	June,	29.89	29.53	0.36	77.36	82.20	78.92	80	90	80	72	78	72	76.46	81.86	75.90	92	71	71.70	12	8 10	S.W.	S.W.	3.00
	July,	29.97	29.58	0.39	76.93	80.83	78.79	80	89	81	70	74	69	75.93	80.51	76.22	90	69	73.39	9	7 15	N.E.	S.E.	9.26
	August,	29.93	29.37	0.56	78.32	83.19	79.74	81	88	81	72	73	73	77.35	85.16	77.99	89	71	74.23	10	3 18	S.W.	S.W.	9.21
September,	29.82	29.43	0.39	73.60	78.33	76.66	80	84	80	66	72	68	72.76	79.13	72.66	84	64	68.50	14	5 11	N.E.	N.E.	4.28	
October,	30.13	29.45	0.68	66.51	72.96	69.41	75	82	75	50	62	52	63.93	73.77	66.51	81	49	58.67	27	2 2	N.E.	N.E.	0.72	
November,	30.06	29.50	0.56	64.51	65.76	63.99	72	78	72	30	45	38	58.40	66.20	60.60	79	28	53.53	19	8 3	N.E.	S.W.	0.72	
December,	30.10	29.54	0.56	50.06	54.38	52.19	64	70	66	31	41	37	47.54	53.54	48.87	71	30	46.36	20	2 9	N.E.	S.W.	1.97	

Table of Mean Results, from 1772 to 1811, inclusive—By Dr. Wilson.

YEARS.	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811
Mean—Greatest Heat— June, July, August, September.	81.4	82.4	82.	80.8	80.8	80.9	80.3	80.9	82.1	82.7	80.5	82.	82.4	83.2	83.	83.5	82.5	81.1	81.7	82.2
Mean Heat—June, July, August, September.	79.	79.7	78.9	78.2	78.2	77.9	77.6	78.2	78.5	79.9	78.8	79.4	81.7	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.5	78.1	78.8	79.3
Mean Annual Heat, Fall of Rain—June, July, August, September.	66.	66.5	65.8	64.5	65.	66.4	64.8	65.2	64.2	67.5	68.1	67.3	67.1	68.6	68.6	66.6	68.	67.	67.2	67.
Annual fall of Rain,	—	—	—	36.	34.5	27.7	23.6	44.	12.6	20.8	26.3	30.1	28.	18.4	23.	16.6	15.2	33.9	20.4	22.5
	—	—	—	72.1	58.1	55.	45.2	75.4	51.6	42.9	39.1	58.5	54.4	36.8	43.8	42.2	40.8	66.	45.4	49.3

*Table of Mean Results, from 1840 to 1847—from
Reports of City Inspectors.*

MONTHS.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
January,	46.1	52.2	53.8	51.6	45.1	52.2	47.4	51.2
February,	66.7	52.1	58.5	51.8	52.8	57.1	53.5	59.3
March,	58.7	56.1	60.6	45.8	53.8	57.0	56.4	54.5
April,	68.6	64.6	51.6	60.6	53.0	68.3	64.3	65.6
May,	75.4	69.3	70.0	67.7	72.6	68.3	70.0	65.4
June,	78.6	79.6	78.6	76.6	77.6	69.0	78.6	79.0
July,	76.1	79.7	74.8	77.4	78.0	76.7	77.4	75.5
August,	78.0	78.0	71.6	75.4	76.1	77.3	79.3	74.2
September,	78.6	78.3	77.6	77.3	74.3	76.3	79.0	75.6
October,	68.0	60.3	63.1	62.9	63.2	63.5	66.4	63.5
November,	56.3	60.6	53.0	57.0	61.3	56.3	59.6	64.0
December,	46.7	51.6	48.0	50.3	50.0	42.5	53.5	50.3
Mean of each year,	66.4	65.2	63.4	62.8	63.1	63.7	65.4	64.8

The mean temperature of the atmosphere for this period of eight years was 64.3 degrees. The quantity of rain which fell during the period from 1843 to 1848 is as follows :

MONTHS.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
January,	2.53	2.21	3.65	4.46	1.65	0.73
February,	1.28	2.33	1.20	3.78	2.80	2.73
March,	12.14	4.20	2.72	5.72	6.54	0.17
April,	0.65	1.50	0.10	2.43	0.77	2.97
May,	3.22	2.14	7.62	2.53	6.91	9.42
June,	3.59	1.80	1.69	5.24	3.00	0.50
July,	8.96	0.45	8.02	4.32	9.26	4.73
August,	9.68	7.38	9.42	8.24	9.21	4.59
September,	8.11	4.95	2.27	3.03	4.28	4.62
October,	2.60	1.53	5.57	2.44	0.72	9.05
November,	0.77	5.40	0.62	0.56	0.72	1.67
December,	2.20	2.50	3.62	1.58	1.97	4.12

Total, 54.73 36.39 46.50 44.33 47.83 45.30

The mean fall of Rain for these six years was 45.04 inches.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—There is no subject more interesting to a community than this, and none which has received so little attention in this city. The only information possessed by the community is to be found in the annual Bills of Mortality, published under the authority of the Board of Health, by order of Council. From these we learn that in our worst seasons of sickness, the mortality has somewhat exceeded 3 per cent., while in the healthiest years it has not reached 2 per cent. But something more than this is necessary in order to exhibit fully the relative healthfulness of one place as compared with another, or as compared with itself at different periods. In the remarks which follow, an effort has been made to put the subject in a proper light; to compare the health of the city with itself at different periods, and also with other communities; and to afford a basis for future comparisons.

In the observations and tables which have been drawn up to illustrate this subject, it has been deemed useful to separate the white from the black population, as the latter constitute a large and important class of our community, differing in their diseases, and average rate of mortality. This has added vastly to the labor of the undertaking, but a reference to the tables will shew its importance and necessity. The tables have been drawn up, first in reference to the whole population, and then to the whites and blacks. A comparison of these show that statements in regard to the diseases and rate of mortality of the whole population vary much when compared with either class separately.

In the the tables calculated, with a view to determine the relative healthfulness of the population, from the ages at death, it may be useful to state that no single one of the methods proposed by different authorities, can be considered of itself sufficient to indicate the

health of a people; they must be compared, the one with the other, and the deductions drawn from the whole conjoined.

The materials for the formation of the tables have been drawn in part from the annual published Bills of Mortality, and in part from the obituary records formerly kept by the Clerk of the Board of Health, and now by the City Register. These records can only be found from 1822, giving a period of 19 years, over which the table extends. In the effort to classify and arrange the materials furnished from these sources, much difficulty has been experienced, from the fact, that for a portion of this time these books were kept by non-medical men, and consequently diseases are sometimes reported under such strange and garbled names, that it is impossible to refer them to any specified head, or even to determine to what general class of disease the cause of death should be referred. Under these circumstances, there was no resource but to refer all such to one head, and call them "Unknown Causes," hence the large number appearing under this head in some of the years. Another source of difficulty arose from the fact, that in these records, even when kept by medical men, the same disease was often registered under several different names, and different diseases under the same head: this state of things arising from the different theoretical views of the several Clerks or Registers. Were some uniform Nomenclature adopted by the City Authorities, and all diseases required to be registered according to that system, much future inconvenience might be saved, and a valuable mass of materials accumulated for any future statistical researches. The system adopted by the National Medical Association would probably be the one best adapted to this purpose. It gives abundant

scope for the reference to some one head of all causes of death imperfectly reported. It is the one likely to be adopted by medical men throughout the United States, and permits of ready and easy classification, when required for statistical purposes.

The abstracts made from the above mentioned sources, cover a period of twenty-seven years, viz: from 1822 to 1848 inclusive, and gives an aggregate of 10,919 deaths. This is an average of 737 deaths per annum, and taking the average population of the city during that period at 28,000, the proportion of deaths to the living would be 1 in 38.14, or 2.63 per 100. The deaths, however, have been divided into three periods, viz: from 1822 to 1830; from 1831 to 1840; from 1841 to 1848, for the purpose of comparison. If these periods are compared with each other, a notable diminution of the proportional mortality will be seen. Thus:

	Absolute Mortality.	Average per annum.	Proportion to population.
1822 to 1830,	7,523	836	1 in 29.18 or 3.42 per 100
1831 to 1840,	7,666	766	1 in 39.66 or 2.52 per 100
1841 to 1848,	4,733	591	1 in 49.51 or 2.01 per 100

From this it appears that the absolute mortality of the city has decreased nearly 300 per annum, while the relative mortality has declined from 3.42 per cent. to 2.01 per cent.

For the further purposes of comparison, the deaths have been separated, those among the white and the black population being classed together. This division might have been carried still farther, and the slave population separated from the free blacks. As the latter, however, constitute but a very small class, not differing in their diseases from the former, this was deemed unimportant; the consideration of the causes of death, as affecting one or other class of the population, being sufficient for all the purposes proposed in this work.

If the mortality among the white population be divided into three periods, and the same be done for the blacks, the proportion to population will stand as follows :

Deaths among Whites.

	Number of deaths.	Average per annum.	Proportion to population.
1822 to 1830,	3,447	383	1 in 32.2 or 3.1 per cent.
1831 to 1840,	3,366	336	1 in 38.1 or 2.6 per cent.
1844 to 1848,	1,866	235	1 in 55.3 or 1.8 per cent.

Deaths among Blacks.

	Number of deaths.	Average per annum.	Proportion to population.
1822 to 1830,	4,076	453	1 in 34.1 or 2.9 per cent.
1831 to 1840,	4,297	429	1 in 40.6 or 2.4 per cent.
1841 to 1848,	2,847	356	1 in 45.6 or 2.1 per cent.

From a review of this table, it appears that the deaths among the white population has decreased in a much greater ratio than among the blacks, falling from 1 in 34.2 to 1 in 55.3 : or from 3.1 per cent. to 1.8 per cent., while in the latter class the decrease has been only .8 per cent. In a subsequent part of this report, it will be seen that a part, at least, of this decrease, arises from the less number of deaths from the Zymotic class of diseases, that class, by which the health of a population is to be chiefly decided.

In the tables which follow, at the end of this chapter, the causes of death are presented in two forms. In the first series they are alphabetically arranged, showing the number of deaths from each disease in each year among the white and the black population for a period of twenty-seven years, viz: from 1822 to 1848. In the second series they are classified with some slight modifications, according to the system proposed to, and adopted by, the National Medical Association in 1848. This classification has been selected as the one which will hereafter be used in all estimates of public health, and therefore will afford the best basis for comparing the health of one section of country with another.

We now proceed to make a few remarks on the causes of death, as they appear in the classified tables.

1. *Zymotic Diseases*.—Under this head are included all epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases. It is the property of this class of diseases to prevail more extensively at one season than another, and under certain circumstances to become both epidemic and contagious. The relative mortality from them is supposed with some reason to indicate the greater or less degree of healthfulness of a place. The deaths from this class among the whole population amounted to 1,905; 2,314; and 937, or 25.51: 30.98: and 20.08 per cent. of all the deaths during the three periods; showing a considerable increase of deaths from this class of causes, during the second period, and a notable diminution in the third. This large increase in the second period arose from the prevalence of Epidemic Cholera, and of Yellow Fever. The first of these caused a terrible mortality among the black population, both slave and free; the second occurred during the year 1838, immediately after the great fire of that year, which destroyed a large portion of the city, and by exposing to the action of the sun and air a large quantity of putrescible materials, probably originated the epidemic.

The deaths among the white population from this class of causes were 1,151; 1,287: and 407, or 33.67: 38.89: and 21.86 per cent. of all the deaths, exhibiting a slight increase in the second period, and a very remarkable diminution in the third period, and if the deaths from this class of causes are to be considered a criterion of health, arguing an increase of health in the population. The deaths among the black population for the three series amounted, respectively, to 754: 1,027; and 530, or 18.66: 24.73; and 18.90 per cent. of all the deaths. The cause of this increased mortality

in the second series, was the prevalence of epidemic Cholera, which prevailed in 1836, and expended itself chiefly upon the black population, whose habitual carelessness rendered all hygienic precautions utterly futile. Subtract the deaths from this disease from the general mortality by this class, and there will appear a remarkable uniformity in the percentage of deaths from Zymotic diseases in the black population. This proportion, then, would stand as follows:

1822 to 1830, from Zymotic diseases,	18.66 per ct. of all deaths.
1831 to 1840, “ “ “	excluding Cholera, 15.56 per ct.
1841 to 1848, “ “ “	18.90 per ct.

Shewing that this class of the population is but little affected by the epidemic or endemics common to our climate. Cholera, and its kindred affections, diarrhœa and dysentery, with the exception of the period when Epidemic Cholera prevailed, adds but little to the general mass of mortality from this class of diseases; the proportion varying from .54 per cent., the lowest to 8.12 per cent., the highest, which was during the Cholera epidemic. According to the older writers, Hewet, Chalmers, Oldmixon, and others, these diseases contributed in former years largely to the general sum of mortality, and their decrease argues an improvement either in the climate or the habits of the people, perhaps both. Under the head of Cholera Infantum, is found a large increase of proportionate mortality, rising, among the whites, from .15 per cent. to 1.67 per cent., and among the blacks from .02 per cent. to 1.60 per cent. If taken alone, this would indicate a large increase of infantile mortality from this source. But a large number of diseases, which in former years were registered under the vague term of “Infantile,” have latterly been placed under their proper head of Infantile Cholera, as a reference to “Infantile Diseases,” under the next class

of diseases, will shew; these latter having decreased from 3.86 per cent. to 2.90 per cent. among the whites; and from 6.75 per ct. to .14 per ct. among the blacks. Fevers of all kinds, excluding Yellow, caused 365; 251; and 99, or 10.67; 7.58; and 5.31 per cent. of all the deaths among the whites, shewing a considerable improvement in the mortality from this cause. Among the blacks, the proportion of deaths from fevers has remained very constant; thus the deaths were 160; 163; 95, in the three periods, or 3.95; 3.92; 3.98 per cent., evidencing considerable uniformity in the degree of their liability to the endemic fevers of the climate. From the attacks of Yellow Fever, this class is almost exempt, the deaths by that disease amounting only to .20 per cent. in the first period, and .14 per cent. in the second period. Among the white population, the largest proportional mortality from any of this class of diseases arises from Yellow Fever. In the first and second series, the deaths amount to 352; and 597, respectively, being in the proportion of 10.29; and 17.48 per cent. to all the deaths from all other causes. In the third period, however, there is a rapid diminution, the deaths from this cause only amounting to .17 per cent. Yellow Fever first prevailed as an epidemic in this city in 1699 or 1700; the exact date cannot now be ascertained. According to the account given of it by Dr. Hewet, it prevailed in that year very extensively, carried off a large number of the inhabitants, including many of the chief men of the province, and was called the plague. The same disease recurred in 1703, and caused as fearful a mortality as at its previous visitation. From this period, no mention is made of its occurrence until 1728, when it again recurred, and was then first called Yellow Fever, although from the description given of the two former epidemics, there

can be no doubt of the identity of the last with the two preceding. In this year, also, it caused a great number of deaths. In the year 1732, it commenced its ravages in May, and continued until September or October; during the height of the epidemic, from 8 to 12 whites were buried daily. It again appeared in 1739, 1745, and 1748, and is said to have raged as severely in these years as in 1732. The number of deaths which it caused in those years cannot now be ascertained. From 1748 to 1792, no epidemics of Yellow Fever occurred, although it is stated that in 1753 and 1755, a few sporadic cases were seen. In 1792, a new series of epidemics occurred; it raged in that year, in 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1804, 1807. The deaths from it in those years, in which any accounts are to be found, were:

In 1799,	239		
“ 1800,	184	In 1804,	148
“ 1802,	96	“ 1807,	162

From 1807 to 1817, a period of ten years, there was nearly a complete exemption from epidemics of this disease. In this latter year it re-appeared, and caused 270 deaths, of which a large number were children. In 1819, it again prevailed epidemically, causing 176 deaths. In the next year it prevailed slightly, but did not become epidemic. In 1824, another serious epidemic occurred, which carried off 231 persons. From this period, 1824—to 1838, no serious visitation of yellow fever occurred, although several cases of it existed in each of the years 1827, 1828, 1834, 1835. In 1838, the most serious epidemic occurred which has been known in the annals in Charleston, and causing the largest mortality which has ever resulted from the disease in this city. In 1839, it was again epidemic, but to a much less extent, than during the former year.

From 1839 to the present time, nine years have elapsed during which the city has been exempt from the visitations of the scourge, and it is a question vitally important to her interests, whether this exemption is to continue, or whether it is but one of those pauses which have occurred at various intervals in her history. This problem can be solved by time only. No deductions as to the future can be drawn from the history of the past. A reference to the preceding sketch will show that epidemics of Yellow Fever have occurred with such distant intervals between the periods of its occurrence, that the lifetime of one generation would scarcely be sufficient to mark the interval. There are some circumstances, however, which may afford a basis for a rational hope, that the visitations of these epidemics, so fatal to the best interests of the city, will hereafter become less frequent and less severe. An examination of the tables of mortality at the end of the chapter, for the past fifteen years will show a steady and progressive diminution of the annual number of deaths, not only from all causes, but also from Zymotic diseases, the tests of health, uninterrupted save by the occurrence of Epidemic Cholera in 1836, and the epidemics of Yellow Fever of 1838-9. Had the latter originated spontaneously, it would argue strongly against any permanent improvement in the health of the city, but it is well known that in the spring of '38 occurred the dreadful fire which laid nearly a fifth part of the city in ruins, and exposed to the action of the sun and air nearly 150 acres, saturated with the accumulated offscourings of nearly six hundred families, leaving cesspools, wells and cellars bare, and ready to give off their fatal emanations as soon as acted upon by the rays of the summer sun. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that an epidemic arose which exceeded in severity all that had been

known heretofore in Charleston. During the succeeding summer, there still remained sufficient putrescent materials exposed, in the burnt district to give rise to a second but less extensive epidemic; since which time the gradual covering of the ground with buildings, and the destruction of the putrefying materials, have removed the sources from which the poisonous miasms were generated, and the ravages of the disease have entirely ceased. With this exception, the general health of the city has been progressively improving, and as this improvement has occurred in conjunction with radical changes introduced into the system of sewerage and drainage, it affords rational ground for belief that this improvement is dependant upon the greater degree of cleanliness effected by the new system, and that a still greater degree of health may be expected from a pursuance and completion of the new measures. It may not be allowed to man entirely to remove all sources of sickness and death, but attention to cleanliness, ventilation, and the laws of hygiene, may place a community in such a condition as to destroy in a great degree, if not entirely, the effect of morbid poisons when introduced into their midst.

Measles are reported in the earlier records of the city to have been very fatal in 1747: 1759: 1772: 1775: 1776: and from 1791 to '96, inclusive, and also again in 1802-3. Since which last period they have caused but little mortality. In the last twenty-seven years, the deaths among the white population from this disease have only reached .69 per cent., and this in the last of the three periods into which the tables are divided. Among the black population, it was more fatal, the proportion reaching 1.66 per cent. for the same period. This is to be accounted for rather by the greater difficulty experienced in regulating the diet,

and degree of exposure of the children of this class, than from a greater liability to the disease.

Small Pox appears also to weigh more heavily on this class of our population than on the whites: for among the former, the deaths stand in the proportion of 1.66: .92, and 1.75 per cent., while among the latter they only reach 1.03: .26, and .33 per cent. in the respective periods. In the earlier history of the city, it is recorded that in 1700 and 1717, two very fatal epidemics of small pox occurred, which carried off a large number of inhabitants, both white and black; it appeared again in 1732, but effectual precautions were taken, which prevented its extension. In 1738, however, it prevailed epidemically and was very fatal; 2,112 persons were attacked, of whom 411, or 20 per cent., died; of these, 833 were whites, 166 of whom, or 20 per cent., died; among the blacks, 1,279 cases occurred, of which only 145, or 12.5 per cent., were fatal. At that period, therefore, the black population suffered less from attacks of this disease than the white. In 1760, it again recurred, and the deaths from it amounted to 940, only 87 deaths being recorded from all other causes during that year; the deaths from this disease bearing the frightful proportion of 91.52 per cent. to the deaths from all other causes. It again prevailed epidemically in 1763 and 1780, since which time no extensive epidemics are recorded.

Scarlatina is not spoken of, in the earlier Medical records of the city, as one of the prevailing diseases, and it is generally believed to be of comparatively recent introduction; but it is more than probable that many of the deaths formerly registered under the head of "Putrid and Malignant Sore-throat" were in reality cases of *Scarlatina*—of this, however, there is little certainty. In the period comprised in the tables, this

cause would appear to be on the increase, since the proportion of deaths rises from 2.55 in the first series of years, to 5.33 in the last, among the white population, and from .87 per cent. to 1.92 among the blacks. From these tables also, it appears that this is a more fatal affection to white than to black children. During the period comprised in the last series of years however, a very fatal, although not very extensive epidemic of Scarlatina occurred, which adds much to the mortality from this cause, during that period.

Diseases of Uncertain or General Seat.—Under this head has been placed one cause of death which is usually referred to the preceding class. Under the vague term “Fever” there have been annually reported many deaths. Circumstances which it would be out of place to detail here, arose, during the course of examination of the obituary records, which induced the belief that most of these so called “fevers” were, in reality, inflammations, many of them being examples of inflammations of some portions of the nervous apparatus, others inflammations of the bowels and heart. It was therefore deemed advisable to separate this cause from the first or Zymotic class, and place it under the second, although it might more properly have been referred to the “non-specified causes.” The number of deaths from this, the second class of causes, has decreased from 16.95 per cent. in the first period to 12.14 per cent. in the last, among the white population; and from 23.99 to 14.23 among the black. It is probable, however, that this decrease depends rather upon a better registration of the causes of death, than upon an absolute decline of this class of causes. Many cases which were formerly registered under the vague terms of “debility,” “infantile disease,” “sudden death,” are now more specifically designated.

The only cause of death in this class, in which there probably is really some improvement, is dropsy, the mortality from which has receded nearly 3. per cent.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—The deaths from this class of causes is apparently slightly on the increase among the whites, more decidedly so among the blacks. This must always be expected in a progressive population, for in proportion to the increase of the numbers of a people become the efforts necessary to obtain the means of subsistence; the powers of mind and body are taxed to the utmost, and the nervous system, called upon for constant and unremitting efforts, is soon overtasked, and a foundation for its disorders is thus speedily laid. The greater proportion which this class of diseases bears to the general mass of mortality, among the black population as compared with the white, depends upon the greater frequency of infantile convulsions, and infantile lock-jaw, among that class. To convulsions the children of this class are more liable, from unrestrained indulgence of the appetite, which is permitted and even encouraged by the parents. The cause or causes of their great liability to infantile lock-jaw yet remain to be discovered.

Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.—The largest mortality from this class of causes arise from Consumption. Among the black population, the deaths from this cause are largest in the first series of years; among the whites, it is largest in the last. It must not, however, be hence argued that Consumption is on the increase among the whites, and on the decrease among the blacks. The white deaths from this cause give but very uncertain indications of the degree of frequency of this affection among the native population, inasmuch as many Consumptives come from more northern latitudes to this city in search of a more genial sky, and a

more temperate winter. Of these many die annually among us, and thus swell the list of deaths from this cause. The black tables, on the contrary, will give a much better indication of the proclivity of our native population to the disease, the liability of both races to Consumption, being about equal in this climate. If the tables of mortality of the two races be examined, it will be found that the deaths by Consumption among the blacks are rather less than among the whites; and that the proportion which they bear to the other causes of death, is nearly equal in the last two series of years; a little higher in the first. This greater rate of mortality in the first series, depends upon the occurrence of epidemic hooping cough, in this series of years, which in the black population terminates in Consumption much more frequently than in the whites. Leaving out the first series therefore, the proportion which Consumption bears to all other causes of death would be about 14. per cent. for our native population.

Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.—The deaths from this class of causes would appear from the tables to be rather on the increase, but this is more apparent than real. Many deaths which were formerly registered under the vague terms of debility, sudden death, fever, &c., are now referred to their proper head, viz: disease of the heart, either acute or chronic, hence the apparent increase of this class of causes.

Diseases of the Organs of Digestion.—This class of diseases, the most fertile of deaths in Southern climates, would also appear from the tables to be somewhat on the increase—the proportion rising from 8.34 to 11.71 among the whites, and from 9.12 to 12.69 per cent. among the blacks. This also arises, chiefly, if not entirely, from a change of nomenclature. Many deaths formerly registered as “fever” are now put down

to "Enteritis," and many cases formerly termed "infantile" are now registered as "teething." Hence the increase of these two classes of causes, and they alone more than make up the difference in the proportion between the first and the last series of years.

Diseases of the Urinary Organs.—These constitute but a small portion of the general mass of deaths. Gravel and Inflammation of the Bladder, are the most frequent of the disorders appertaining to this class.

Diseases of the Organs of Generation.—The largest number of deaths from this class of causes arise from Child-birth. The proportion which they bear to all the causes of deaths, is apparently pretty uniform in the three series of years, the difference being too small to admit of comment.

Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.—This class bears so small a proportion to the sum total of deaths, that no especial observations upon it are required.

Diseases of the Integumentary System.—This is also a very small class of causes, which requires no especial remarks.

Deaths from Old Age.—There is so much vagueness in the use of this term, that it is scarcely justifiable to deduce any positive conclusions from the proportion which these bear to the deaths from other causes. It appears from the tables that a larger proportion of deaths from Old Age occur among the black than among the white population. This result is confirmed by a reference to the tables at the end of the chapter, in which it will be seen that a larger proportion of blacks die over 70 years of age than whites. In the censuses of 1830, 1840, and 1848, the number of blacks who reach the higher ages far exceeds the whites; the results, therefore, which appear in the tables, are probably correct, and a greater number of blacks die of Old Age than

whites. The cause of this is obvious; a slave past the age of labor is supported in ease and comfort by the master, who has had the benefit of his early days of toil and labor. With no doubts, fears or anxieties as to his future subsistence, with warm clothing, abundance of food, and a good habitation, the superannuated slave leads a life of ease and comfort, which prolongs his existence far beyond the "three score years and ten" allotted to man as the duration of his existence.

Deaths from External Causes.—The deaths from this class of causes are chiefly by Intemperance and Accidents. From the former of these causes, although slightly decreased, the deaths are still sufficiently numerous to be a cause of sorrow and shame to us.

From a general view of all the causes of death, it appears that the deaths among the white population

	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
By Zymotic diseases, were	33.67	38.89	21.86
“ Sporadic “ “	54.70	51.21	64.27
“ Old Age and External Causes, were	11.63	9.90	13.87
	100.00	100.00	100.00

The deaths among the black population

	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
By Zymotic diseases, were	18.66	24.73	18.90
“ Sporadic “ “	68.67	64.19	70.15
“ Old Age and External Causes, were	12.67	11.08	10.95
	100.00	100.00	100.00

The deaths among the whole population

	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
By Zymotic diseases, were	25.04	30.90	20.07
“ Sporadic “ “	62.76	58.38	67.76
“ Old Age and External Causes, were	12.20	10.72	12.17
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Taking the deaths from Zymotic diseases as an index of health, it appears from these tables, that although there was a considerable increase of deaths from this

class of causes in the second series of years, yet in the third there was a far greater diminution. The cause of the increase in the second period has already been adverted. If these tables be now compared with the tables, pages 196-7, it will be seen that they confirm the evidences there brought forward of the progressive improvement of the health of the population.

The Different Sexes.—If the tables marked E, at end of chapter, are examined, it will be perceived that, taken collectively, the deaths among the male population exceed those among the female by 2,314, or nearly 12. per cent. If each series of years be examined separately, the proportion is as follows :

1822 to 1830. *Deaths. Average. Proportion.*

Males,	4,250	472	56.46 = 100.	: or 129.67
Females,	3,273	364	43.54	to 77.12. to 100.

Totals,	7,523	836	100.00
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1831 to 1840.

Males,	4,395	439	57.31 = 100.	: or 134.25
Females,	3,268	327	42.69	to 74.49. to 100.

Totals,	7,663	766	100.00
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1841 to 1848.

Males,	2,485	311	52.54 = 100.	: or 110.71
Females,	2,248	281	47.46	to 99.33. to 100.

Totals,	4,733	592	100.00
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This appears to be a large disproportion, the male deaths exceeding the female in the proportion of 29. per cent., 34. per cent., and 10 per cent., respectively, in the three series of years.

If the same tables are examined in a similar manner, separating the deaths according to races, the proportion is as follows :

WHITES.

1822 to 1830.	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Average.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
Males,	2,248	249	65.01 = 100. : or 191.28
Females,	1,199	134	34.99 to 52.88. to 100.

Totals,	3,447	383	100.00
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1831 to 1840.

Males,	2,242	224	66.67 = 100. : or 200.04
Females,	1,124	112	33.33 to 49.99. to 100.

Totals,	3,366	336	100.00
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1841 to 1848.

Males,	1,069	134	56.78 = 100. : or 131.36
Females,	817	102	43.22 to 76.12. to 100.

Totals,	1,886	236	100.00
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BLACKS.

1822 to 1830.	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Average.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
Males,	2,002	222	49.01 = 100. : or 96.01
Females,	2,074	231	50.99 to 104.04. to 100.00

Totals,	4,076	453	100.00
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1831 to 1840.

Males,	2,153	215	50.11 = 100. : or 100.44
Females,	2,144	214	49.89 to 99.56. to 100.

Totals,	4,297	429	100.00
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1841 to 1848.

Males,	1,416	177	49.72 = 100. : or 98.88
Females,	1,431	179	50.28 to 101.13. to 100.00

Totals,	2,847	356	100.00
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It appears from this comparison that the causes of death are much more active, in proportion, among the male whites than among the male blacks; the propor-

tion of male deaths among the whites exceeding the female in the proportion of 91.: 100.: and 31. per cent. in the three series. Among the black population, on the contrary, the proportion of deaths in the two sexes is very nearly equal in two of the series, the female even slightly exceeding the male. If, however, the mortality of each sex and race be compared with the numbers living of each, it will be found that although the deaths among the female blacks, in some years, numerically exceed the male, yet they are relatively less, as compared with the number living of that sex. For the purpose of illustrating this fact, three tables have been prepared. In the first, the mortality has been compared with the number of each sex living of the whole population. In the second and third, the same calculations have been made for the white and the black population. The years 1830, 1840, 1848, have been selected as those in which the numbers of the population were definitely ascertained, within the period comprised by the tables of mortality.

Whole Population.

	In 100.		In 100.	Exc's		1 in.		1 in.	Exc's
1830—Males,	1.91.	Females,	1.41—	.50		Males, 52.	Females,	70—	18
1840 “	2.74	“	1.67—	1.07		“ 36	“	68—	32
1848 “	2.65	“	2.27—	.38		“ 38	“	44—	6

White Population.

	In 100.		In 100.	Excess		1 in.		1 in.	Exc's
1830—Males,	1.99.	Females,	1.30—	.69		Males, 50.	Females,	77—	27
1840 “	2.70	“	1.18—	1.52		“ 36	“	85—	49
1848 “	2.25	“	2.01—	.24		“ 38	“	49—	11

Black Population.

	In 100.		In 100.	Excess		1 in.		1 in.	Exc's
1830—Males,	1.88.	Females,	1.61—	.27		Males, 54.	Females,	67—	13
1840 “	2.79	“	2.05—	.74		“ 36	“	48—	12
1848 “	3.23	“	2.58—	.65		“ 31	“	39—	8

These tables shew the truth of what was stated above, that the causes of death are more active among the males of both races, than among the females. It

exhibits the fact, moreover, that a much greater disparity exists in the proportional mortality of the sexes among the whites than among the blacks.

Season.—The influence of season upon mortality is marked in all climates, especially in Southern. For the purpose of illustrating this fact, the tables marked E, at end of chapter, have been formed. In order, however, that this point may be more clearly brought to view, the following abstract has been made from them, which exhibits the effect of season upon the mortality of the whole population.

MONTHS.	Number of Deaths.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822	1831	1841	1822	1831	1841
	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848
January,	537	530	381	7.14	6.92	8.04
February,	472	442	334	6.26	5.77	7.05
March,	484	457	376	6.43	5.96	7.94
April,	493	423	373	6.55	5.52	7.88
May,	600	443	385	7.98	5.78	8.14
June,	779	643	466	10.36	8.39	9.84
July,	847	738	425	11.26	9.64	8.97
August,	803	886	442	10.68	11.56	9.34
September,	851	1218	414	11.31	15.89	8.75
October,	662	893	434	8.80	11.65	9.20
November,	532	540	352	7.07	7.05	7.43
December,	463	450	351	6.16	5.87	7.42
Totals.	7523	7663	4733	100.00	100.00	100.00

These tables shew that of the deaths occurring among the whole population, the largest proportion were in September, in the first two series of years, while in the third, June offered the largest proportion. In the last series, there is a remarkable uniformity in the proportion of deaths, the highest month, June, exceeding the lowest month, February, only by 1.79 per cent. For the purpose of comparing the influence of season upon the mortality of the two races, the following tables have been constructed.

White Population.

MONTHS.	Number of Deaths.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822	1831	1841	1822	1831	1841
	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848
January,	245	219	151	7.10	6.50	8.01
February,	206	159	138	5.98	4.72	7.32
March,	199	169	129	5.76	5.02	6.84
April,	198	170	143	5.73	5.05	7.59
May,	233	157	130	6.76	4.66	6.84
June,	328	243	190	9.54	7.22	10.08
July,	355	305	181	10.29	9.06	9.60
August,	391	445	164	11.34	13.22	8.70
September,	487	630	174	14.12	18.72	9.23
October,	329	428	157	9.57	12.72	8.33
November,	265	251	172	7.69	7.46	9.13
December,	211	190	157	6.12	5.65	8.33
Totals.	3447	3366	1886	100.00	100.00	100.00

Black Population.

MONTHS.	Number of Deaths.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822	1831	1841	1822	1831	1841
	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848
January,	292	311	230	7.17	7.23	8.07
February,	266	283	196	6.53	6.59	6.88
March,	285	288	247	6.99	6.90	8.67
April,	295	253	230	7.24	5.77	8.08
May,	367	286	255	9.01	6.65	8.95
June,	451	400	276	11.07	9.30	9.69
July,	492	433	244	12.07	10.07	8.57
August,	412	441	278	10.12	10.26	9.80
September,	364	588	240	8.91	13.65	8.43
October,	333	465	277	8.15	10.81	9.73
November,	267	289	180	6.55	6.72	6.32
December,	252	260	194	6.19	6.05	6.81
Totals.	4076	4297	2847	100.00	100.00	100.00

From a comparison of these tables it appears that among the white population in the first two series, September offered the largest proportional mortality, while in the last series June rose highest in the scale. Among the black population, July and September offered the largest proportional mortality in the first two series, and August in the third. This differs but little from the results obtained by a comparison of the mortality among the whole population, and justifies the conclusion that the four months from June to September

are most fruitful of death, in both the white and colored races. February, with one exception, has always been the healthiest month.

THE AGES AT DEATH.—This is a most important element in estimating the comparative mortality of a population, as compared either with other places or with itself at different periods. The tables marked *f*, at the end of the chapter have been arranged to shew the mortality at different ages, of both the white and black population—the males being also separated from the females. There are several methods of applying the deaths at specified ages to the purpose of calculating the comparative longevity of any people. Tables have therefore been arranged according to some of the most approved methods of applying this element to the calculation of the chances of life. These tables will be found interesting in many points of view. They are the first ever calculated for this latitude, based upon the ages at death of the resident population; all insurances upon life having been hitherto effected upon tables calculated for the British population, or the population of Northern cities.

FIRST METHOD.—This consists in determining the proportion of all the deaths that occur at specified ages. The subjoined tables are constructed on this method. They shew the per centage of deaths which have occurred at all ages, from birth to 100 years, in the three periods into which the twenty-seven years have been divided. The first table shews the per centage of deaths at specified ages for the whole population.

Whole Population.

AGES.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in.		
	1822	1831	1841	1822	1831	1841
	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848
Under 1 year	1173	1003	820	15.59	13.09	17.32
From 1 to 5 "	983	936	761	13.07	12.21	16.08
" 5 " 10 "	304	323	168	4.04	4.21	3.55
" 10 " 20 "	453	561	281	6.02	7.32	5.94
" 20 " 30 "	980	1119	508	13.03	14.60	10.73
" 30 " 40 "	1094	1084	525	14.54	14.15	11.09
" 40 " 50 "	763	807	467	10.14	10.53	9.87
" 50 " 60 "	576	603	343	7.66	7.87	7.25
" 60 " 70 "	515	496	324	6.85	6.47	6.85
" 70 " 80 "	361	390	255	4.80	5.09	5.39
" 80 " 90 "	219	219	198	2.91	2.86	4.18
" 90 " 100 "	65	97	63	.86	1.27	1.33
Over 100 "	37	25	20	.49	.33	.42
Totals.	7523	7663	4733	100.00	100.00	100.00

By this table it will be perceived that the proportion of deaths under 1 year have increased from 15.59 to 17.32 per cent.; of deaths over 1, but under 5 years, from 13.07 to 16.08 per cent.; or an increase of infant mortality of 4.74 per cent. since 1821. This fact being ascertained, it then becomes interesting to enquire whether this increase of infant mortality has occurred among the white or the black population, and with a view of determining that point, the tables which follow have been arranged.

White Population.

AGES.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822	1831	1841	1822	1831	1841
	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848
Under 1 year	314	262	204	9.11	7.79	10.82
From 1 to 5 "	361	312	283	10.47	9.27	15.00
" 5 " 10 "	124	111	60	3.60	3.30	3.18
" 10 " 20 "	164	181	67	4.76	5.38	3.55
" 20 " 30 "	641	732	248	18.60	21.75	13.15
" 30 " 40 "	661	702	299	19.18	20.86	15.85
" 40 " 50 "	424	391	227	12.30	11.62	12.04
" 50 " 60 "	269	248	148	7.80	7.37	7.85
" 60 " 70 "	258	179	144	7.48	5.32	7.63
" 70 " 80 "	143	152	118	4.15	4.52	6.26
" 80 " 90 "	76	82	75	2.20	2.44	3.98
" 90 " 100 "	10	13	13	.29	.35	.69
Over 100 "	2	1	0	.06	.03	
Totals.	3447	3366	1886	100.00	100.00	100.00

Black Population.

AGES.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822	1831	1841	1822	1831	1841
	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848
Under 1 year	859	741	616	21.07	17.24	21.64
From 1 to 5 "	622	624	478	15.26	14.52	16.79
" 5 " 10 "	180	212	108	4.42	4.93	3.79
" 10 " 20 "	289	380	214	7.09	8.84	7.52
" 20 " 30 "	339	387	260	8.32	9.00	9.13
" 30 " 40 "	433	382	226	10.62	8.89	7.94
" 40 " 50 "	339	416	240	8.32	9.68	8.43
" 50 " 60 "	307	355	195	7.53	8.26	6.85
" 60 " 70 "	257	317	180	6.30	7.42	6.32
" 70 " 80 "	218	238	137	5.35	5.54	4.81
" 80 " 90 "	143	137	123	3.51	3.18	4.32
" 90 " 100 "	55	84	50	1.35	1.95	1.76
Over 100 "	35	24	20	.86	.55	.70
Totals.	4076	4297	2847	100.00	100.00	100.00

From this comparison it will be seen that the increase of infant mortality, remarked in the table for the whole population, has fallen almost exclusively upon the white population, the increase being 1.74 per cent. for children under 1 year, and 4.52 per cent. for children from 1 to 5 years, nearly 6 per cent.; while in the black population there has not been an increase of 1 per cent. for all ages under 5. An examination and comparison of these tables also shew another interesting fact, that the largest number of deaths among the whites occur between the ages of 30-40 years; while in the black population the tenure of life is least secure under 1 year of age, and between 1 and 5.

SECOND METHOD.—This consists in ascertaining the proportion that survived specific ages of all that die. The tables that follow, to illustrate this fact, are calculated first for the whole population, and then for the whites and blacks respectively. The last three columns of the upper portion of the table contain the proportion surviving specified ages calculated for the population of London, Carlisle, and Boston.

Whole Population.

AGE SURVIVING	1822	1831	1841	London	Carlisle.	Boston.
	to 1830.	to 1840.	to 1848.			
At Birth,	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Surviving 1 year,	84.41	86.91	82.68	68.	84.	79.20
“ 5 “	71.34	74.70	66.60	42.6	68.	53.38
“ 10 “	67.30	70.49	63.05	37.3	64.6	48.92
“ 20 “	61.28	63.17	57.11	32.5	60.9	43.63
“ 30 “	48.25	48.57	46.38	27.2	56.4	31.92
“ 40 “	33.71	34.42	35.29	21.2	50.8	21.80
“ 50 “	23.57	23.89	25.42	14.7	44.	14.83
“ 60 “	15.91	16.02	18.17	9.6	36.4	9.95
“ 70 “	9.06	9.55	11.32	5.2	24.	5.77
“ 80 “	4.26	4.46	5.93	1.7	9.5	2.08
“ 90 “	1.35	1.60	1.75	.2	1.4	.29
“ 100 “	0.49	0.33	0.42			

AGE SURVIVING	WHITE POPULATION.			BLACK POPULATION.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
At Birth,	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Surviving 1 year,	90.89	92.21	89.18	78.93	82.76	78.36
“ 5 “	80.42	82.94	74.18	63.67	68.24	61.57
“ 10 “	76.82	79.64	71.00	59.25	63.31	57.78
“ 20 “	72.06	74.26	67.45	52.16	54.47	50.26
“ 30 “	53.46	52.51	54.30	43.84	45.47	41.13
“ 40 “	34.28	31.65	38.45	33.22	36.58	33.19
“ 50 “	21.98	20.03	26.41	24.90	26.90	24.76
“ 60 “	14.18	12.66	18.56	17.37	18.64	17.91
“ 70 “	6.70	7.34	10.93	11.07	11.22	11.59
“ 80 “	2.55	2.82	4.67	5.72	5.68	6.78
“ 90 “	0.35	0.38	0.69	2.21	2.50	2.46
“ 100 “	0.06	0.03		0.86	0.55	0.70

By examining the above tables, it will be perceived that for the whole population, 84.41 per cent. survived 1 year in the first period, 86.91 in the second, and 82.68 per cent. in the third, while 71.34: 74.70: and 66.60 per cent. survived 5 years, in the three periods respectively, shewing an increase of infant mortality in the third period. It next becomes a matter of interest to enquire upon what causes this increase depends, and whether they are such as will probably permanently increase the mortality of the earlier periods of life. The increase, it will be seen, fell chiefly upon the white population.

By a reference to the tables marked *a* and *b*, at the end of the chapter, it will be seen that a large mortality occurred during a portion of the period of 1841-48, from Scarlet Fever. During a por-

tion of this period, two epidemics of Scarlatina occurred, which of course increased the mortality of those years for all ages under 10. That the increase of mortality at this period of life was due to this cause, and this only, is evident from the fact, that the increase has fallen entirely upon the white population, the blacks escaping, as they are less liable to attacks of this disease. This fact was remarked, and commented upon, in the observations on Zymotic diseases. Were there any causes permanently at work to increase the mortality of children, there should have been an increase in the second period, viz: 1831 to '40, whereas there is absolutely a diminution from the first to the second period, both among the whites and blacks, the increase being only in the third period.

By comparing the tables for the white and that for the black population, it will be perceived that there is an immense disparity between the proportions which survive the first year in the two races, the numbers being 90 per cent. for the former, and only 80 per cent. for the latter. The cause of this immense disproportion may easily be ascertained by a reference to the tables marked *a* and *b*, at the end of the chapter. It will be there seen, that from the disease popularly known as "infant's lock-jaw," (*trismus nascentium*), the number of blacks dying was 150: 169: and 220: in the three periods: while the mortality among the whites from the same disease amounted only to 16 as the aggregate of the twenty-seven years. A large portion of the infant mortality of the blacks, therefore, occurs in children under one month. Were the deaths from this cause separated from all the deaths under one year occurring in this class, the mortality among them would scarcely exceed that among the whites.

A further comparison of the tables for the black and

white races, will shew that up to the age of thirty, the proportion of whites surviving is much greater than that of the blacks; but at forty years, the proportion surviving of the two races becomes nearly equal. From this age, the proportion of blacks surviving, gradually rises over the proportion of whites, so that at the age of 90, among the blacks, the proportion is the same as at 80 years for the whites.

For the purpose of comparison, the three last columns of the table of the whole population surviving specified ages, has been filled with the proportion surviving each of the specified ages in London, Carlisle and Boston, as stated in the tables published by Mr. Simpson, Mr. Heysham, and Dr. Shattuck.

If the numbers in the last column of the table for the whole population, be compared with the numbers in the three columns containing the London, Carlisle and Boston tables, it will be seen that the proportion per cent. who survive is greater in Charleston than in London or Boston, but less than in Carlisle. If, now, these tables are compared with the proportions of whites and of blacks surviving specified ages, it will be seen that the proportion of whites surviving is much greater for all ages than in London or Boston, and greater than in the Carlisle tables up to the age of thirty; from this age upwards, the numbers in the Carlisle tables exceed those in the tables calculated for the white population of this city. If the numbers in the tables for those cities be also compared with the numbers in the tables of the black population, it will be seen that the latter exceed those of London and Boston, but fall short of the numbers of the Carlisle tables up to the age of 90, when the proportion of blacks surviving exceeds that of all the other tables. The probable causes of this extreme extension of life among the blacks have been already alluded to.

THIRD METHOD.—By ascertaining the proportion per ct. of persons surviving specified ages, but who die before the next specified period. The subjoined tables, *e*, *f*, *g*, pages 222, 223, 224, have been constructed on this plan. They are calculated first for the whole population, then for the whites and blacks separately. In the first three columns of the upper part of these tables will be found the number surviving each specified age for the whole population, and for the whites and blacks respectively, and in the lower first three columns, the proportion per cent. dying before the next period. These tables are obtained by dividing the number that died between two specified ages by the number that survived the first specified age; thus, for example, in the first period, in table *f*, page 223, it will be seen that 3,133 survived at the age of 1 year, and of these 361 died before arriving at the age of 5 years; dividing the latter by the former, gives 11.52 as the per centage of deaths, and according, in the lower part of the table, 11.52 appears as the per centage of deaths at that age. In the 4, 5 and 6th columns of the upper part of the tables, will be found the number of years of life enjoyed by those that lived and those that died at each specified age, calculated for the whole population, the black and the white, in the several tables.

*Whole Population.**e.*

AGE.	Number surviving and dying.			Number of years of life enjoyed by the surviving and the dying.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Under 1, - -	7,523	7,663	4,733	230,118	237,918	143,842
Dying under 1, -	1,173	1,003	820	586	501	410
Surviving 1, - -	6,350	6,660	3,913	229,532	237,417	143,432
Dying before 5, . -	983	936	761	2,457	2,340	1,902
Surviving 5, - -	5,367	5,724	3,152	227,075	235,077	141,530
Dying before 10, -	304	323	168	2,280	2,322	1,260
Surviving 10, - -	5,063	5,401	2,984	224,795	232,755	140,270
Dying before 20, -	453	561	281	6,795	5,415	4,215
Surviving 20, - -	4,610	4,840	2,703	218,000	227,340	136,055
Dying before 30, -	980	1,119	508	24,500	29,975	12,700
Surviving 30, - -	3,630	3,721	2,195	193,500	199,365	123,355
Dying before 40, -	1,094	1,084	525	38,290	37,940	18,375
Surviving 40, - -	2,536	2,637	1,670	155,210	161,425	104,980
Dying before 50, -	763	807	467	34,335	36,315	21,015
Surviving 50, - -	1,773	1,830	1,203	120,875	125,110	83,965
Dying before 60, -	576	603	343	31,680	33,165	18,865
Surviving 60, - -	1,197	1,227	860	89,195	91,945	65,100
Dying before 70, -	515	496	324	33,475	32,240	21,060
Surviving 70, - -	682	731	536	55,720	59,705	44,040
Dying before 80, -	361	390	255	27,075	29,250	19,125
Surviving 80, - -	321	341	281	28,645	30,455	24,915
Dying before 90, -	219	219	198	18,615	18,615	16,830
Surviving 90, - -	102	122	83	10,030	11,840	8,085
Dying before 100, -	65	97	63	6,175	9,215	5,985
Surviving 100, -	37	25	20	3,855	2,625	2,100

AGE.	In each 100 surviving there died before the next specified age,			Average age of those who survived each specified age.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Birth to 1 year, -	15.59	13.08	17.32	30.59	31.05	30.39
Surviving 1 year, -	15.48	14.05	19.44	36.15	35.66	36.66
“ 5 “ -	5.66	5.64	5.32	42.31	41.07	44.90
“ 10 “ -	8.94	10.36	9.41	44.40	43.09	47.01
“ 20 “ -	21.25	23.11	18.79	47.29	46.97	50.33
“ 30 “ -	30.13	29.13	23.91	53.31	53.58	56.20
“ 40 “ -	30.08	30.60	27.96	61.20	61.21	62.86
“ 50 “ -	32.48	32.95	28.51	68.18	68.37	69.79
“ 60 “ -	43.02	40.42	37.67	76.81	74.12	75.70
“ 70 “ -	52.93	53.35	47.57	81.70	81.68	82.16
“ 80 “ -	68.26	64.22	70.46	89.22	89.31	88.67
“ 90 “ -	63.72	79.50	75.90	98.33	97.05	97.41
“ 100 “ -	100.00	100.00	100.00	104.19	105.00	105.00

White Population.
f.

AGE.	Number surviving and dying.			Number of years of life enjoyed by the surviving and the dying.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Under 1, - -	3,447	3,366	1,886	112,599	109,908	63,004
Dying under 1, -	314	262	204	157	131	102
Surviving 1, - -	3,133	3,104	1,682	112,442	109,777	62,902
Dying before 5, -	361	312	283	902	780	707
Surviving 5, - -	2,772	2,792	1,399	111,540	108,997	62,195
Dying before 10, -	124	111	60	930	832	450
Surviving 10, - -	2,648	2,681	1,339	110,610	108,165	61,745
Dying before 20, -	164	181	67	2,460	2,715	1,005
Surviving 20, - -	2,484	2,500	1,272	108,150	105,450	60,740
Dying before 30, -	641	732	248	16,025	18,300	6,200
Surviving 30, - -	1,843	1,768	1,024	92,125	87,150	54,540
Dying before 40, -	661	702	299	23,135	24,570	10,465
Surviving 40, - -	1,182	1,066	725	68,990	62,580	44,075
Dying before 50, -	424	391	227	19,080	17,595	10,215
Surviving 50, - -	758	675	498	49,910	44,985	33,860
Dying before 60, -	269	248	148	14,795	13,640	8,140
Surviving 60, - -	489	427	350	35,115	31,345	25,720
Dying before 70, -	258	179	144	16,770	11,635	9,360
Surviving 70, - -	231	248	206	18,345	19,710	16,360
Dying before 80, -	143	152	118	10,725	11,400	8,750
Surviving 80, - -	88	96	88	7,620	8,310	7,610
Dying before 90, -	76	82	75	6,460	6,970	6,375
Surviving 90, - -	12	14	13	1,160	1,340	1,235
Dying before 100, -	10	13	13	950	1,235	1,235
Surviving 100, -	2	1	0	204	105	00

AGE.	In each 100 surviving there died before the next specified age,			Average age of those who survived each specified age.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Birth to 1 year, -	9.10	7.77	10.81	32.63	32.65	33.41
Surviving 1 year, -	11.52	10.05	16.82	35.92	35.36	37.39
“ 5 “ -	4.47	3.97	4.28	40.23	39.03	44.45
“ 10 “ -	6.19	6.71	5.00	41.77	40.34	46.11
“ 20 “ -	28.80	29.28	19.41	43.54	42.18	47.76
“ 30 “ -	35.61	39.70	29.19	49.49	49.29	53.26
“ 40 “ -	35.87	36.67	31.31	58.36	58.70	60.79
“ 50 “ -	35.48	36.74	29.71	65.83	66.64	67.77
“ 60 “ -	52.76	41.92	41.14	71.81	73.41	73.48
“ 70 “ -	61.90	61.29	57.28	79.41	79.47	79.42
“ 80 “ -	86.36	85.41	85.23	86.59	86.56	86.47
“ 90 “ -	83.33	92.85	100.00	96.96	95.71	95.00
“ 100 “ -	100.00	100.00		105.00	105.00	

Black Population.
g.

AGE.	Number surviving and dying.			Number of years of life enjoyed by the surviving and the dying.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Under 1, - - -	4,076	4,297	2,847	116,809	132,110	80,738
Dying under 1, -	859	741	616	429	370	308
Surviving 1, - -	3,217	3,556	2,231	116,380	131,740	80,430
Dying before 5, -	622	624	478	1,555	1,560	1,195
Surviving 5, - -	2,545	2,932	1,753	114,825	130,180	79,235
Dying before 10, -	180	212	108	1,350	1,590	810
Surviving 10, - -	2,415	2,720	1,645	113,475	128,590	78,425
Dying before 20, -	289	380	214	4,335	5,700	3,210
Surviving 20, - -	2,126	2,340	1,431	109,140	122,890	75,215
Dying before 30, -	339	387	260	8,475	9,675	6,500
Surviving 30, - -	1,787	1,953	1,171	100,665	113,215	68,715
Dying before 40, -	433	382	226	14,555	13,370	7,910
Surviving 40, - -	1,354	1,571	945	86,110	99,845	60,805
Dying before 50, -	339	416	240	15,255	18,720	10,800
Surviving 50, - -	1,015	1,155	705	70,855	81,125	50,005
Dying before 60, -	307	355	195	16,855	19,525	10,725
Surviving 60, - -	708	800	510	54,000	61,600	39,280
Dying before 70, -	257	317	180	16,705	21,605	11,700
Surviving 70, - -	451	483	330	37,295	39,995	27,580
Dying before 80, -	218	238	137	16,250	17,850	10,275
Surviving 80, - -	233	245	193	21,045	22,145	17,305
Dying before 90, -	143	137	123	12,155	11,645	10,455
Surviving 90, - -	90	108	70	8,890	10,500	6,850
Dying before 100, -	55	84	50	5,225	7,980	4,750
Surviving 100, - -	35	24	20	3,665	2,520	2,100

AGE.	In each 100 surviving there died before the next specified age.			Average age of those who survived each specified age.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Birth to 1 year, -	21.07	17.24	21.63	28.66	30.74	28.35
Surviving 1 year, -	19.33	17.54	21.42	36.17	37.04	36.05
“ 5 “ - -	6.93	7.23	61.60	44.24	44.39	45.20
“ 10 “ - -	11.96	13.97	13.	46.98	47.27	47.67
“ 20 “ - -	15.94	16.53	18.16	51.33	52.51	52.56
“ 30 “ - -	24.23	19.55	19.29	56.32	57.96	58.68
“ 40 “ - -	25.03	26.47	25.39	63.69	63.55	63.28
“ 50 “ - -	30.24	30.73	27.66	69.80	70.31	70.92
“ 60 “ - -	36.72	39.62	35.29	76.27	77.00	77.02
“ 70 “ - -	48.33	49.31	41.51	82.69	82.80	83.57
“ 80 “ - -	61.37	55.91	63.73	90.32	90.38	89.61
“ 90 “ - -	61.11	77.77	71.42	98.77	97.22	97.92
“ 100 “ - -	100.00	100.00	100.00	104.71	105.00	105.00

FOURTH METHOD.—By ascertaining the average age at death. Mr. Chadwick, in a recent essay on Vital Statistics, maintains this to be the best standard for comparing the health and longevity of different communities. Perhaps of all methods which are calculated in reference to the deaths alone, it is the best, but it is liable to fallacies from causes which are peculiarly active in some parts of the United States. These causes are the constant tide of immigration and emigration flowing to and from different sections of the Union. It is the younger portion of a population always which emigrates in masses; it is evident, therefore, that if a large number of such persons are annually introduced into a community, subject as they are, to all the causes of sickness incident to poverty, change of climate, of habits, &c., a large number must die, and die young; the average age at death, therefore, of that population calculated from the deaths alone, would be very young. If, on the contrary, a large number of a population annually leave their homes in search of occupation, wealth, or subsistence, leaving few but the aged and infirm to die; the average age of that population, calculated from the deaths alone, would be very great. This mode of estimating the comparative health of a population, therefore, is only applicable to settled communities, where neither immigration nor emigration exist to any extent.

The average age at death is obtained by adding the particular ages of all that die and dividing the aggregate by the actual number of deaths. But as statements of deaths contain only the number that die between specified ages, an average may be obtained by multiplying the number that die by the medium age between the two periods. Thus, those that die under 1 are multiplied by $\frac{1}{2}$, those dying between 1 and 5 are multiplied

by $2\frac{1}{2}$, those between 5 and 10 by $7\frac{1}{2}$, those between 10 and 20 by 15, and so on. The product of each is the aggregate number of years of life which each class enjoyed, and this number divided by the number of deaths, gives the average age. The above tables, *e, f, g*, pages 222, 223, 224, have been constructed on this plan; the lower three last columns indicate the average age at death. It will be perceived that the average age at death for the whole population, (table *e*,) was 30.59; 31.05; 30.39; for the white population, (table *f*,) 32.63; 32.65; 33.41; for the black population, (table *g*,) 28.66; 30.74; 28.35; respectively in the three periods; shewing a smaller expectation of life for the black than the white population at birth. This disparity, however, speedily disappears, and at the age of 1 year, the expectation of life in the two races becomes nearly equal, being 35.; 37.; 35. for the whites, 36.; 37.; 36. for the blacks. If the tables be now compared at the higher ages, the black population will be found to possess decided advantages over the white in respect to longevity. Thus, at 50 years, the expectation of life amounts to 16 years for the whites, but 20 years for the blacks; at 80 years, in the white population, the expectation of life is only 6 years, in the black population it is 10 years. The expectation of life is ascertained for any particular age by subtracting the age from the average age at death, at the specified age. Thus, in table *e*, of the whole population, the average age at death, at 80 years, is 89.92, in the first period; subtract 80. from 89.22, and 9.22 years will be the expectation of life at this age for the whole population.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table has been constructed, shewing the average age at death for the cities of Charleston, Boston, New York and

Philadelphia. The average age at death of the white and black population has been calculated separately, for all ages; for ages under 20, and over 20; the same calculations have also been made for the two races taken collectively.

PLACE AND PERIOD.		ALL AGES.		UNDER 20.		OVER 20.	
		Number.	Average age.	Number.	Average age.	Number.	Average age.
Charleston, 1822 to 1830	Whites,	3,447	32.63	963	4.62	2,484	43.55
	Blacks,	4,076	28.66	1,950	3.93	2,126	51.33
	Both,	7,523	30.59	2,913	4.16	4,610	47.28
1831 to 1840	Whites,	3,366	32.65	866	5.14	2,500	43.26
	Blacks,	4,297	30.74	1,957	4.70	2,340	48.24
	Both,	7,663	31.05	2,823	4.88	4,840	45.11
1841 to 1848	Whites,	1,886	33.41	614	3.68	1,272	47.74
	Blacks,	2,847	28.35	1,416	3.90	1,431	52.56
	Both,	4,733	30.39	2,030	3.83	2,703	50.29
Boston, 1821 to 1830	Both,	10,731	25.88	4,913	3.38	5,817	44.88
1831 to 1840	"	16,314	22.72	8,565	3.33	7,749	44.15
1841 to 1845	"	10,422	21.43	5,875	3.31	4,547	44.86
New York, 1821 to 1830	"	42,817	24.36	20,108	3.15	22,709	43.14
1831 to 1840	"	74,819	19.46	40,728	2.95	34,091	39.18
1841 to 1843	"	29,939	19.69	14,127	2.86	10,812	41.68
Philadelphia, 1821 to 1830	"	36,614	25.53	17,794	3.22	19,820	45.57
1831 to 1840	"	49,678	22.64	26,812	2.91	22,866	45.78
1841 to 1844	"	21,356	22.01	12,088	3.02	9,268	46.79

In the above table it will be seen that Charleston compares favorably with the other cities of the United States, with regard to the average age at death of her population. Thus, the lowest average age at death of the whole population in this city, gives a difference of nearly five years over the highest of the Boston and Philadelphia tables, of six years over the highest of the New York tables, 30.39 being the lowest average age at death for the whole population in Charleston; 25.88: 25.53: and 24.36 the highest in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. In all England, the average age at death is calculated at 23.46 years, and in London, which claims to be pre-eminently healthy, the average duration of life is calculated at 27 years. If the expectation of life among the white population in Charleston

alone be considered, the numbers will be found to run still higher, thus, 32.63: 32.65: and 33.41 were the average ages at death of the white population in the three periods, giving an expectancy of life greater here by five and six years than in London. If, again, the average age at death of the white population under 20, be compared with that of the other cities, the advantage is again decidedly in favor of this city, much greater in the two first periods than in the last. The cause of this has already been adverted to. In examining the average age at death for the white population over 20 years, the results do not shew so favorably for Charleston; the average age in Charleston for the two first periods being lower than in either Boston or Philadelphia, but higher than in New York; for the last period, however, the average age in Charleston exceeds that of the other three cities. The average age at death of the black population exceeds that of all the cities for all ages, for the ages under 20, and for the ages over 20, being only excelled by the white population of Charleston in the first two classes.

FIFTH METHOD.—By ascertaining the proportion which the number that died bears to the number of the living at each specified age. This is considered by the best authorities the most correct standard of comparison, and the only sure basis for estimating correctly the ratio of health and longevity. In the tables marked G, at the end of the chapter, the aggregate number of deaths of each year have been compared with the numbers of the population living for that year, and the proportion per cent. determined. At pages 196–97, the mean of the several periods has been calculated. It is important, however that the number of those dying at specified ages should be compared with the number living at the

same ages, and with this view the following tables have been constructed. It would have been interesting to compare the white with the black population for a series of years, but, as in the various censuses, the ages of the colored population have been taken in different classes from the whites, a comparison for any year but the present impossible.

AGES.	NUMBER OF WHITES LIVING IN			NUMBER OF WHITE DEATHS IN			BLACKS.		WHOLE POPULA- TION.	
	1830	1840	1848	1830	1840	1848	Number of the li- ving in 1848	Number of the deaths in 1848	Number of the li- ving in 1848	Number of the deaths in 1848
Under 5,	1,734	1,818	1,765	63	56	65	1,588	116	3,353	181
5 to 10,	1,502	1,268	1,534	9	3	9	1,261	5	2,795	14
10 to 20,	2,869	2,704	2,653	17	9	8	2,605	23	5,258	31
20 to 30,	2,571	3,062	3,023	50	52	35	2,344	29	5,367	64
30 to 40,	1,980	2,050	2,352	68	46	38	1,757	27	4,109	65
40 to 50,	1,074	1,108	1,375	35	34	30	1,274	28	2,649	58
50 to 60,	629	598	808	22	22	23	812	23	1,620	46
60 to 70,	299	257	442	13	15	21	390	23	832	44
70 to 80,	144	130	185	16	12	18	141	15	326	33
80 to 90,	44	26	45	8	7	13	63	23	108	36
90 to 100,	9	9	5	2	2	1	19	6	24	7
100 to 110,							10	2	10	2
Totals.	12,828	13,030	14,187	303	258	261	12,264	320	26,451	581

AGES.	In each 100 of the whites there died in			In the white popu- lation there was one death in			In each 100 of the blacks there died in		In the black popula- tion there was one death in		In each 100 of the whole population there died in		In the whole popu- lation there was one death in	
	1830	1840	1848	1830	1840	1848	1848	1848	1848	1848	1848	1848	1848	1848
Under 5,	3.63	3.08	3.11	27	32	32	7.50	13	5.39	18				
5 to 10,	.59	.23	.58	169	435	170	.39	256	.50	200				
10 to 20,	.59	.63	.30	169	159	333	1.11	90	.58	172				
20 to 30,	1.94	1.69	1.12	52	59	90	1.23	81	1.19	84				
30 to 40,	3.43	2.24	1.61	29	44	60	1.53	65	1.58	63				
40 to 50,	3.34	3.06	2.18	30	32	46	2.19	45	2.18	46				
50 to 60,	3.49	3.67	2.84	28	27	35	2.83	35	2.83	35				
60 to 70,	4.34	5.87	4.75	23	17	21	5.88	17	5.28	19				
70 to 80,	11.11	9.23	9.73	9	11	10	10.63	9	10.12	9				
80 to 90,	18.18	26.92	28.88	5	3	3	36.50	2	33.33	3				
90 to 100,	22.22	22.22	20.00	4	4	5	31.57	3	29.12	3				
100 to 110,							20.00	5	20.00	5				
Mean.	2.36	1.98	1.82	42	50	54	2.60	38	2.19	45				

The first three columns of the upper part of this table contains the number of whites living at specified ages, for the years 1830, 1840, and 1848, as determined by the enumerations made in those years. The three succeeding columns, contain the mean deaths of the years 1830-31, 1840-41, 1847-8, at each of the specified ages; the corresponding six columns of the lower part of the table, contain the per centage of deaths among the whites at the specified ages. The 7th and 8th columns of the upper part of the table, and the corresponding columns of the lower part of the table, contain, the former, the numbers of the black population living in 1848, and the mean deaths for 1847-8, and the latter the per centage of deaths. The last two columns contain the numbers of the whole population living at specified ages in 1848, the mean deaths for 1847-8, and the per centage at specified ages calculated for the aggregate of the white and colored population for the same year.

These tables shew as nearly as possible the liability to death of the different classes of the population. It is gratifying to perceive, by an examination of these tables, that the mortality of the whites at all ages, up to 80, has been a steadily decreasing one. On comparing the whites and the blacks, it will be seen that for all ages between 5 and 60 years, the proportional mortality of the two races is pretty uniform. Under 5 and over 60, the mortality among the blacks is much greater than among the whites.

For the purposes of comparison, a table has been arranged shewing the mortality of Charleston at different ages, as compared with other communities. This table has been so arranged as to exhibit the proportion of deaths to the living at specified ages,

PLACES.	NUMBER OF THE LIVING.				NUMBER OF THE DEATHS.			
	Under 15	15 to 60	Over 60	Totals.	Under 15	15 to 60	Over 60	Totals.
Charleston								
Whites	4,625	8,885	677	14,187	78	130	53	261
Blacks,	4,151	7,490	623	12,264	132	119	69	320
Both,	8,777	16,374	1,300	26,451	210	249	122	581
Boston,	35,442	75,284	3,640	114,366	1,253	863	224	2,340
Lowell,	6,595	18,137	397	25,129	192	156	15	363
Liverpool	72,110	141,197	9,321	222,628	4,443	2,264	827	7,534
London,	576,449	1,182,402	112,567	1,871,418	20,902	15,235	9,325	45,462
Surrey,	80,952	127,507	16,875	225,334	1,745	1,309	1,197	4,251
In each 100 living there died in					Of all the living there was one death in			
Charleston								
Whites	1.68	1.46	7.82	1.82	59.52	68.49	12.78	54.94
Blacks,	3.17	1.58	11.07	2.60	31.54	63.28	9.03	38.46
Both,	2.39	1.52	9.38	2.19	41.	65.78	10.66	45.66
Boston,	3.53	1.14	6.15	2.04	28.88	87.23	16.25	48.87
Lowell,	2.91	.86	3.77	1.44	34.35	116.26	24.46	69.
Liverpool	6.16	1.60	8.87	3.38	16.23	62.36	11.27	29.54
London,	3.62	1.28	8.28	2.42	27.57	77.61	12.07	41.16
Surrey,	2.15	1.02	7.09	1.88	46.39	97.40	14.09	53.

The above table gives a comparative view of the health and longevity of Charleston, as compared with Boston and Lowell in the United States, London, Liverpool and Surrey in England. It exhibits, in a very favorable light, the health of this city among the white population for all ages under 15; the proportional mortality being lower at this age than either Lowell or Surrey, the former accounted the healthiest city in the United States, the latter the healthiest in all England. Among the black population, the proportional mortality is higher at this age than in Lowell or Surrey, but lower than in the other cities named. In the whole population under 15, the rate of mortality is lower than in any other city named, except Surrey. For the ages from 15 to 60, however, the comparison is by no means favorable to Charleston, the proportional mortality of this class of her population, both white and black, being higher than in any of the cities named, except Liverpool. For the whole population above 60, the proportional mortality is higher than in any of the other cities. In the white population above 60, the rate of mortality is rather lower than in Liverpool and London, but higher than in the other cities. The cause of this increased mortality in the higher ages is a question of interest. It cannot be the result of climate, for in

unhealthy climates, the mortality among children is always greater in proportion than among adults. The source of the greater proportional mortality of the middle ages must therefore be sought for in the habits of the people, as this is the most fruitful cause of sickness and mortality to a population, the effects of climate excepted.

In tables *e*, *f*, *g*, pages 222, 223, 224, in which the average age at death, and the expectation of life at different ages, was calculated, it appeared that the expectation of life in the black population, at the higher ages, was greater than among the whites. It appears, however, by the tables, page 231, that the mortality of the black population from 60 upwards, is greater in proportion to the numbers living above that age, than among the whites. The discrepancy in these tables is to be explained by the fact that a few blacks reach to a very advanced age, often exceeding a century; the addition of these few very advanced lives is sufficient to increase the aggregate of years of life enjoyed by all that die of that class, to so great a degree, as to give to that portion of our population a longer expectation of life in the higher ages, than the whites.

We have thus endeavored to shew as plainly as possible, the present condition of the city in regard to its state of health. Nothing has been withheld, nothing wilfully misrepresented, that could make either for or against us. Regarding it as more important that the community should know and understand their true state in regard to health, than that they should be flattered into a vain belief that this city is the healthiest of the universe. That some gratifying facts have been brought to light is true, but there is also some alloy to this gratification, in the large proportional mortality for all ages above thirty. This evil, however, is one dependant upon ourselves and our habits, and not upon our climate, and may therefore be removed. To know that evil exists, is the first step towards its correction.

Abstract of the Causes of Death in Charleston, from 1822 to 1848, inclusive.—Alphabetically arranged.

WHITES.

A

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total
Abscess,	1	3	2	0	2	3	2	1	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	3	313	2	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	9
Accident,	6	7	6	0	13	4	3	3	0	42	0	0	2	1	3	3	2	6	7	630	0	0	4	3	0	2	2	1	316	
Apoplexy,	4	11	13	4	4	6	10	12	5	69	7	2	5	4	6	3	8	10	14	867	6	6	7	10	7	8	9	1061		
Asthma,	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	9	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	8	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	6	
Abscess of Lungs,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
“ Liver,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amenorrhœa,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Aneurism,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	
Angina Pectoris,	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Atrophy,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Birth, Premature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	
Bladder, Inflammation of	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
Bowel Complaint,	28	14	12	20	12	11	18	10	6	131	15	4	8	5	9	6	5	4	7	4	866	7	6	4	4	16	10	7	0	54
Brain, Disease of	3	3	5	4	5	2	1	10	4	37	1	4	4	6	2	10	4	1	2	7	342	4	3	1	4	6	2	7	229	
Bronchitis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Burn,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Blood Vessel, Rupture of	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Carbuncle,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	
Catarrh,	0	0	3	4	6	13	3	0	1	30	4	2	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	315	
Cancer,	2	1	4	3	2	3	3	1	2	21	2	0	1	5	0	0	3	2	5	117	2	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	314	

Causes of Death—Continued.

WHITES.

[illegible]

Causes of Death—Continued.

WHITES.

A

CAUSES OF DEATH.	A														
	total	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	total	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836
Fever, Intermittent,	30	5	3	0	1	11	10	0	0	8	1	1	1	1	3
" Puerperal,	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
" Remittent,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
" Scarlet,	63	0	0	9	9	34	3	8	0	58	3	13	24	5	0
" Typhus,	5	0	1	0	4	1	5	4	5	43	8	10	9	2	1
" Worm,	25	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	19	3	5	2	1	0
" Yellow,	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	350	23	133	0	0	0
Fistula in Ano,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	579	0	0	0	0	0
Fracture of Arm,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Thigh,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Head,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	0
" Spine,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Fungus Hæmatodes,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gastritis,	1128	9	11	2	2	2	1	1	0	27	10	1	3	4	1
Gastro-enteritis,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	4	0	0	0	0
Gout,	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Gravel,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hæmorrhage,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1
Heart, Disease of	110	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	1	1	4	2	3
Hepatitis,	27	4	5	2	2	1	3	3	4	24	1	1	4	4	1
	18	2	2	1	4	1	2	2	4	48	5	4	9	6	2

Causes of Death--Continued.

WHITES.

A

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total
Hernia, -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Hooping Cough, -	0	0	27	2	3	0	12	3	4	51	2	0	1	3	6	6	2	3	0	0	23	7	3	0	1	0	5	4	1	26
Hydrocele, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydrophobia, -	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hysteria, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Influenza, -	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Insanity, -	5	0	3	4	2	1	2	0	1	18	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	6	2	2	0	1	5	2	2	2	14
Intemperance, -	16	11	23	9	9	10	11	12	12	113	7	10	5	6	5	10	8	14	10	0	15	6	3	8	3	3	4	5	8	40
Intestine, Ulcer of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Rupture of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Intussusception, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jaundice, -	1	2	4	3	3	0	6	2	2	23	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	9
Kidneys, Inflammation, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laryngitis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Leucorrhœa, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liver, Congestion of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
“ Rupture of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lungs, Congestion of	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	10
Mania à Potu, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	4	7	1	2	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	1	4
Marasmus, -	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	27	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	10

Causes of Death—Continued.

WHITES.

[illegible]

Causes of Death—Continued.

WHITES.

A

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total
Rheumatism, -	8	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	17	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	2	0	0	1	7	
Scrofula, -	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	
Scurvy, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Small Pox, -	0	0	0	18	15	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	20	3	41	5	0	0	0	0	1	41	
Sore Throat, -	43	11	0	1	1	7	3	4	4	74	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	11	0	
“ “ Membranous, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Spasms, -	11	2	0	4	6	5	4	0	4	36	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	
Spina Befida, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Spine, Disease of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	
Splenitis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sternum, Caries of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sudden Death, -	0	1	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Suffocation, -	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Suicide, -	2	4	3	2	0	4	2	1	0	18	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	
Swine Pox, -	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Syphilis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Teething, -	4	14	26	3	6	3	12	10	9	87	17	15	2	8	12	13	20	10	8	2	7	112	11	8	5	4	11	17	20	81
Tetanus, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	7	1	1	2	4	1	0	11	
Thrush, -	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Tic Doloureux, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Causes of Death—Continued.

WHITES.

A

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total
Trismus Nascentium,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	7	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	6
Tumour,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Ulcer,	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unknown,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26	29	4	6	10	7	6	10	3	4	1	3	54	6	1	3	0	1	2	0	24	
Urethra, Rupture of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Stricture of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Urinary Fistula,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Uterus, Disease of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vaccination,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Violence,	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
White Swelling,	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wounds,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
Specified Causes,	426	349	631	353	311	382	358	305	303	3418	274	244	226	301	295	309	271	705	433	254	3312	253	199	211	188	245	256	218	292	1862
Non-Specified Causes,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	26	29	4	6	10	7	6	10	3	4	1	3	54	6	1	3	0	1	2	0	11	24
Grand Total,	426	349	632	353	311	382	358	307	329	3447	278	250	236	308	301	319	274	709	434	257	3366	259	200	214	188	246	258	218	303	1886

Causes of Death—Continued.

BLACKS.

B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total
Diarrhoea, -	7	6	3	5	5	5	5	4	1	41	0	0	0	2	5	3	3	0	2	2	2	17	1	0	1	1	0	2	3	8
Dropsy, -	59	48	37	62	53	55	38	43	38	433	32	23	30	41	33	41	26	52	40	39	357	34	34	33	37	23	41	26	22	250
“ of Chest, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	15	11	11	7	8	7	14	9	10	10	3	90	10	6	10	4	10	5	4	4	53
“ “ Head, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	2	0	2	4	4	2	2	0	4	1	21	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	12
Drowned, -	4	2	1	2	5	2	2	1	0	19	2	1	1	5	4	0	0	1	0	2	16	4	4	3	2	4	3	1	5	22
Dysentery, -	4	3	4	3	3	6	5	3	1	32	2	3	2	2	1	9	2	5	4	4	34	7	3	8	5	1	0	0	0	24
Dyspepsia, -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
Elephantiasis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Empyema, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteritis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	10	0	6	5	2	27	0	4	1	3	3	12	1	0	24
Epilepsy, -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	3	4	2	3	3	1	1	0	2	24	2	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	11
Erysipelas, -	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Executed, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fever, -	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11	14	2	13	6	10	8	14	5	10	18	11	97	1	1	12	2	0	0	0	0	16
“ Bilious, -	12	7	8	6	3	7	6	4	5	58	10	2	4	4	8	13	6	15	5	3	70	2	3	2	2	3	4	0	0	16
“ Brain, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	7
“ Catarrhal, -	20	14	7	4	0	0	3	15	1	64	6	7	7	11	4	4	6	4	21	5	75	9	9	4	3	2	9	20	5	61
“ Congestive, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	6
“ Country, -	3	3	2	5	3	3	3	0	3	25	2	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
“ Inflammatory, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

Causes of Death—Continued.

BLACKS.

B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total	
Fever, Intermittent,	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
“ Puerperal,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
“ Remittent,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
“ Scarlet,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	10	3	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	15
“ Typhus,	13	18	9	9	5	6	4	5	5	74	9	5	0	7	2	7	6	15	15	13	79	6	13	11	20	6	3	5	0	0	40
“ Worm,	16	5	26	0	18	15	12	11	19	122	10	8	9	6	7	21	8	19	4	3	95	7	4	5	10	2	4	2	0	0	62
“ Yellow,	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Fistula in Ano,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fracture of Arm,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Thigh,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Head,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Spine,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fungus Hæmatodes,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gastritis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	2	17	1	2	1	1	7	0	8	0	0	25
Gastro-enteritis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	3	1	0	3	4	2	0	12	0	0	25	4	3	8	5	6	0	1	0	0	30
Gout,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gravel,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	2
Heart, Disease of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	10	2	4	2	4	2	3	2	1	0	29
Hepatitis,	2	9	5	4	4	5	3	1	6	39	4	4	7	4	5	8	2	2	3	4	43	2	2	4	5	3	2	1	2	21	
Hernia,	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	4	0	6	1	3	1	8

Causes of Death—Continued.

BLACKS.

B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	2834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total	
Hæmorrhage, -	2	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	1	11	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	12	0	2	3	0	2	2	1	2	12
Hooping Cough, -	0	4	42	8	7	0	55	4	11	131	7	0	7	5	10	19	10	6	0	0	64	18	6	0	10	5	2	14	1	2	162
Hydrocele, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Hydrophobia, -	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hysteria, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza, -	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	7	0	1	4	2	3	2	0	0	24	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
Insanity, -	3	3	3	8	0	1	7	1	2	14	2	0	3	2	1	2	3	3	0	3	18	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	4	2	8
Intemperance, -	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	51	4	7	5	3	4	5	7	3	0	1	42	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	15	
Intestine, Ulcer of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
“ Rupture of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Intussusception, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Jaundice, -	1	2	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	16
Kidneys, Inflammation of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laryngitis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
Leprosy, -	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Leucorrhœa, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liver, Congestion of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
“ Rupture of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lungs, Congestion of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mania à Potu, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2

Causes of Death—Continued.

BLACKS.

B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total
Rectum, Diseases of																														
Rheumatism, -																														
Scrofula, -																														
Scurvy, -																														
Small Pox, -																														
Sore Throat, -																														
“ “ Membranous,																														
Spasms, -																														
Spina Befida, -																														
Spine, Disease of																														
Splenitis, -																														
Sternum, Caries of																														
Sudden Death, -																														
Suffocation, -																														
Suicide, -																														
Swine Pox, -																														
Syphilis, -																														
Teething, -																														
Tetanus, -																														
Thrush, -																														

Causes of Death—Continued.

BLACKS.

B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total	
Tic Dolooureux, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trismus Nascentium, -	19	12	18	11	21	19	15	24	11	150	10	16	20	24	18	11	9	20	17	24	169	27	27	29	31	26	32	28	20	220	
Tumour, -	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
Ulcer, -	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	7	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	
Unknown, -	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	29	32	12	18	20	14	28	0	8	8	4	144	8	1	4	11	7	9	0	3	43	
Urethra, Rupture of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
“ Stricture of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Urinary Fistula, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
Uterus, Disease of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	
Vaccination, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	
Violence, -	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Swelling, -	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wounds, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
Specified Causes, -	497	463	427	487	453	421	435	453	411	4047	423	298	288	364	349	825	356	492	414	344	4153	327	349	479	354	317	340	330	308	2804	
Causes not specified, -	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	29	32	12	18	20	14	28	0	8	8	4	144	8	1	4	11	7	9	0	3	43	
Grand Total, -	499	465	427	487	453	421	435	455	434	4076	455	310	306	384	363	853	356	500	422	348	4297	335	350	483	365	324	349	330	311	2847	

Abstract of Causes of Death in Charleston---Classified.

WHITES.

C

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
All Causes, - - -	3,447	3,366	1,886			
Specified Causes, - - -	3,418	3,312	1,862	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Zimotic Diseases, - - -	1,151	1,287	407	33.67	38.89	21.86
<i>Sporadic Diseases.</i>						
II. Of Uncertain or General Seat	579	399	227	16.95	12.04	12.14
III. Of the Nervous System,	391	374	239	11.44	11.29	12.84
IV. Of the Organs of Respiration	547	523	423	16.	15.79	22.73
V. Of the Organs of Circulation,	8	29	37	.23	.87	1.99
VI. Of the Digestive Organs,	285	320	218	8.34	9.66	11.71
VII. Of the Urinary Organs,	9	2	4	.26	.06	.22
VIII. Of the Organs of Generation,	26	31	30	.76	.93	1.62
IX. Of the Organs of Locomotion	17	14	13	.49	.42	.70
X. Of the Integumentary System	8	5	5	.23	.15	.27
XI. Of Old Age, - - -	159	137	156	4.66	4.14	8.38
XII. Deaths from External Causes,	238	191	103	6.97	5.76	5.54
Totals.	3,418	3,312	1,862	100.00	100.00	100.00
I.						
Cholera, - - -	10	78	1	.28	2.35	.06
“ Infantum, - - -	5	31	31	.15	.95	1.67
Thrush, - - -	8	6	4	.23	.18	.22
Croup, - - -	43	29	44	1.26	.88	2.36
Diarrhœa, - - -	46	18	18	1.34	.54	.97
Dysentery, - - -	45	57	23	1.32	1.73	1.24
Erysipelas, - - -	4	5	3	.12	.15	.17
Fever Intermittent, - - -	6	8	30	.17	.25	1.56
“ Remittent, - - -	307	200	44	8.98	6.04	2.37
“ Typhus, - - -	52	43	25	1.52	1.29	1.35
“ Yellow, - - -	352	579	3	10.29	17.48	.17
Hooping Cough, - - -	51	23	26	1.49	.69	1.40
Influenza, - - -	81	89	32	2.37	2.69	1.71
Measles, - - -	18	14	13	.54	.42	.69
Scarlatina, - - -	87	99	103	2.55	2.99	5.53
Small Pox, - - -	35	8	6	1.03	.26	.33
Syphilis, - - -	1	0	1	.03		.06
Totals.	1,151	1,287	407	33.67	38.89	21.86
II.						
Abscess, - - -	17	13	9	.49	.38	.49
Atrophy, - - -	4	11	10	.11	.36	.53
Cancer, - - -	21	18	16	.61	.54	.85
Debility, - - -	167	77	31	4.88	2.32	1.66
Dropsy, - - -	174	128	73	5.09	3.86	3.92
Fever, - - -	6	57	9	.18	1.75	.48
Gout, - - -	6	1	2	.18	.03	.10
Hæmorrhage, - - -	22	15	13	.64	.45	.69
Infantile Diseases, - - -	131	66	54	3.86	1.96	2.90
Mortification, - - -	5	5	4	.14	.15	.21
Scrofula, - - -	11	6	4	.33	.18	.21
Sudden Death, - - -	12	0	0	.36		
Tumor, - - -	3	2	2	.08	.06	.10
Totals.	579	399	227	16.95	12.04	12.14

Abstract of Causes of Death---Continued.

WHITES.

C

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
III.						
Apoplexy, - - -	69	67	61	2.02	2.02	3.29
Chorea, - - -	1	0	0	.03		
Cephalitis, - - -	2	14	10	.06	.42	.54
Convulsions, - - -	199	94	56	5.83	2.84	3.
Delirium Tremens, -	2	27	4	.06	.82	.21
Epilepsy, - - -	6	49	3	.17	1.48	.16
Hydrocephalus, - - -	5	16	11	.14	.48	.59
Insanity, - - -	18	17	14	.53	.51	.75
Paralysis, - - -	39	27	32	1.15	.82	1.71
Tetanus, - - -	3	14	17	.08	.42	.92
Brain, Diseases of - -	47	49	31	1.37	1.48	1.67
Totals,	391	374	239	11.44	11.29	12.84
IV.						
Asthma, - - -	9	8	6	.27	.25	.33
Bronchitis, - - -	1	6	1	.02	.18	.05
Consumption, - - -	490	431	340	14.34	13.01	18.26
Hydrothorax, - - -	11	47	36	.32	1.42	1.93
Laryngitis, - - -	0	0	1			.06
Pleurisy, - - -	12	7	5	.35	.21	.27
Pneumonia, - - -	23	17	23	.68	.51	1.24
Quinsy, - - - [of	0	0	0			
Organs of Respiration, Diseases	1	7	11	.02	.21	.59
Totals,	547	523	423	16.	15.79	22.73
V.						
Aneurism, - - -	0	4	6		.11	.33
Pericarditis, - - - [of	0	0	4			.21
Organs of Circulation, Diseases	8	25	27	.23	.76	1.45
Totals,	8	29	37	.23	.87	1.99
VI.						
Colic, - - -	20	16	11	.61	.48	.59
Dyspepsia, - - -	10	8	7	.28	.25	.38
Enteritis, - - -	28	68	49	.82	2.05	2.63
Gastritis, - - -	1	27	28	.03	.82	1.50
Hernia, - - -	3	3	3	.08	.09	.17
Peritonitis, - - -	0	7	1		.21	.06
Teething, - - -	87	112	81	2.54	3.38	4.35
Worms, - - -	41	19	7	1.20	.56	.38
Organs of Digestion, Diseases of	0	1	2		.03	.10
Hepatitis, - - -	70	48	18	2.04	1.45	.97
Jaundice, - - -	23	8	9	.68	.25	.48
Liver, Diseases of - -	0	3	2		.09	.10
Spleen, Diseases of -	2	0	0	.06		
Totals,	285	320	218	8.34	9.66	11.71

Abstract of Causes of Death---Continued.

WHITES.

C

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
VII.						
Diabetes, - - -	0	0	1	- -	- -	.06
Cystitis, - - -	4	0	2	.11	- -	.10
Gravel, - - -	4	1	0	.11	.03	
Nephritis, - - -	1	1	0	.04	.03	
Urinary Organs, Diseases of	0	0	1			.06
Totals,	9	2	4	.26	.06	.22
VIII.						
Child Birth, - - -	22	21	18	.64	.63	.97
Puerperal Fever, - - -	1	2	2	.03	.06	.11
Paranemia, - - - [of	2	2	5	.06	.06	.27
Organs of Generation, Diseases	1	6	5	.03	.18	.27
Totals,	26	31	30	.76	.93	1.62
IX.						
Rheumatism, - - -	17	10	7	.49	.32	.38
Bones, Diseases of - - -	0	1	0	- -	.02	
Hip, " " - - -	0	1	0	- -	.02	
Spine, " " - - -	0	2	6	- -	.06	.32
Totals,	17	14	13	.49	.42	.70
X.						
Fistula, - - -	1	0	1	.03	- -	.05
Ulcer, - - -	3	4	0	.09	.12	
Purpura, - - -	0	0	0			
Skin, Diseases of - - -	4	1	4	.11	.03	.22
Totals,	8	5	5	.23	.15	.27
XI.						
Old Age, - - -	159	137	156	4.66	4.14	8.38
XII.						
Burns and Scalds, - - -	2	1	1	.06	.02	.06
Drowned, - - -	46	40	29	1.34	1.20	1.56
Executed, - - -	0	1	2	- -	.02	.11
Hydrophobia, - - -	2	0	1	.06	- -	.05
Intemperance, - - -	113	90	40	3.30	2.72	2.15
Killed Accidentally, - - -	42	30	16	1.24	.90	.86
" by Design, - - -	7	0	1	.20	.02	.05
Poisoned, - - -	2	1	1	.06	.02	.05
Suffocated, - - -	3	8	0	.09	.25	
Suicide, - - -	18	11	10	.53	.36	.54
Fracture, - - -	2	4	0	.06	.12	
Wounds, - - -	1	5	2	.03	.15	.11
Totals,	238	191	103	6.97	5.76	5.54
XII.						
Causes not specified, -	29	54	24			

Abstract of Causes of Death---Continued.

BLACKS.

D

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
All Causes, - - -	4,076	4,297	2,847			
Specified Causes, - -	4,047	4,153	2,804	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Zymotic Diseases, -	754	1,027	530	18.66	24.73	18.90
<i>Sporadic Diseases.</i>						
II. Of Uncertain or General Seat	971	728	399	23.99	17.54	14.23
III. Of the Nervous System,	598	601	545	14.80	14.45	19.44
IV. Of the Organs of Respiration	751	744	574	18.56	17.92	20.47
V. Of the Organs of Circulation	4	11	33	.09	.27	1.18
VI. Of the Digestive Organs,	370	500	356	9.12	12.04	12.69
VII. Of the Urinary Organs,	5	4	8	.12	.09	.28
VIII. Of the Organs of Generation,	42	46	37	1.03	1.11	1.32
IX. Of the Organs of Locomotion	28	20	10	.69	.48	.36
X. Of the Integumentary System	11	12	5	.27	.29	.18
XI. Of Old Age, - - -	362	340	227	8.94	8.19	8.09
XII. Deaths from External Causes,	151	120	80	3.73	2.89	2.86
Totals, - - -	4,047	4,153	2,804	100.00	100.00	100.00
I.						
Cholera, - - -	8	339	5	.20	8.12	.18
Cholera Infantum, - -	1	44	45	.02	1.06	1.60
Croup, - - -	49	39	45	1.22	.94	1.60
Diarrhœa, - - -	41	17	8	1.02	.41	.28
Dysentery, - - -	32	34	24	.79	.82	.86
Erysipelas, - - -	1	3	1	.02	.08	.03
Fever, Intermittent, -	3	2	6	.08	.05	.21
“ Remittent, - - -	83	82	27	2.05	1.98	.96
“ Typhus, - - -	74	79	62	1.83	1.90	2.22
“ Yellow, - - -	8	6	0	.20	.14	
Hooping Cough, - - -	131	64	62	3.23	1.54	2.22
Influenza, - - -	148	153	92	3.66	3.68	3.28
Measles, - - -	33	31	33	.82	.75	1.18
Scarlatina, - - -	35	74	54	.87	1.81	1.92
Small Pox, - - -	67	38	49	1.66	.92	1.75
Syphilis, - - -	2	0	2	.05		.07
Thrush, - - -	38	22	15	.94	.53	.54
Totals, - - -	754	1,027	530	18.66	24.73	18.90
II.						
Abcess, - - -	18	11	6	.45	.26	.22
Atrophy, - - -	8	13	29	.20	.32	1.04
Cancer, - - -	14	17	11	.35	.40	.39
Debility, - - -	143	99	50	3.54	2.35	1.79
Dropsy, - - -	433	357	250	10.70	8.60	8.93
Fever, - - -	14	97	16	.35	2.36	.54
Gout, - - -	0	0	0			
Hæmorrhage, - - -	11	15	14	.28	.38	.50
Infantile Diseases, -	275	91	4	6.75	2.20	.14
Mortification, - - -	8	4	3	.20	.10	.10
Scrofula, - - -	25	22	13	.62	.53	.46
Sudden Death, - - -	16	0	1	.40		.04
Tumor, - - -	6	2	2	.15	.04	.08
Totals, - - -	971	728	399	23.99	17.54	14.23

Abstract of Causes of Death---Continued.

BLACKS.

D

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
III.						
Apoplexy, - - -	76	96	80	1.88	2.31	2.86
Chorea, - - -	0	0	0			
Cephalitis, - - -	0	6	7		.13	.25
Convulsions, - - -	283	136	120	6.99	3.28	4.28
Delirium Tremens, - - -	0	3	2		.07	.08
Epilepsy, - - -	2	24	11	.05	.57	.39
Hydrocephalus, - - -	5	21	12	.13	.50	.43
Insanity, - - -	14	18	8	.35	.43	.28
Paralysis, - - -	45	74	35	1.12	1.78	1.25
Tetanus, - - -	157	196	254	3.89	4.71	9.07
Brain, Diseases of - - -	16	27	16	.39	.67	.55
Totals, - - -	598	601	545	14.80	14.45	19.44
IV.						
Asthma, - - -	33	34	27	.82	.82	.96
Bronchitis, - - -	0	6	9		.14	.32
Consumption, - - -	646	537	406	15.96	12.94	14.48
Hydrothorax, - - -	15	90	53	.37	2.17	1.88
Laryngitis, - - -	0	0	1			.04
Pleurisy, - - -	36	39	20	.89	.95	.71
Pneumonia, - - -	20	32	46	.49	.76	1.64
Quinsy, - - -	1	2	2	.03	.04	.08
Organs of respiration,diseases of	0	4	10		.10	.36
Totals. - - -	751	744	574	18.56	17.92	20.47
V.						
Aneurism, - - -	0	1	3		.02	.09
Pericarditis, - - -	0	0	1			.04
Organs of circulation,diseases of	4	10	29	.09	.25	1.05
Totals. - - -	4	11	33	.09	.27	1.18
VI.						
Colic, - - -	29	21	16	.71	.51	.55
Dyspepsia, - - -	1	1	4	.03	.02	.14
Enteritis, - - -	6	52	54	.15	1.25	1.93
Gastritis, - - -	3	17	25	.08	.42	.89
Hernia, - - -	4	3	8	.09	.07	.29
Peritonitis, - - -	0	2	3		.04	.10
Teething, - - -	156	259	177	3.85	6.25	6.32
Worms, - - -	122	95	36	3.01	2.27	1.28
Organs of Digestion,diseases of	0	1	5		.02	.19
Hepatitis, - - -	39	43	21	.96	1.04	.75
Jaundice, - - -	9	5	6	.21	.13	.21
Liver, Diseases of - - -	1	0	0	.03		
Spleen, Diseases of - - -	0	1	1		.02	.04
Totals. - - -	370	500	356	9.12	12.04	12.69

Abstract of Causes of Death—Continued.

BLACKS.

D

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
VII.						
Diabetes, - - -	0	0	0			
Cystitis, - - -	0	1	3		.02	.10
Gravel, - - -	5	1	2	.12	.02	.08
Nephritis, - - -	0	0	0			
Urinary Organs, Diseases of	0	2	3		.05	.10
Totals, - - -	5	4	8	.12	.09	.28
VIII.						
Child Birth, - - -	41	36	22	1.00	.89	.81
Puerperal Fever, - - -	0	5	1		.12	.04
Paranemia, - - -	1	3	2	.03	.06	.07
Organs of generation, diseases of	0	2	12		.04	.40
Totals, - - -	42	46	37	1.03	1.11	1.32
IX.						
Rheumatism, - - -	28	9	7	.69	.21	.27
Bones, Diseases of - - -	0	0	0			
Hip, " - - -	0	2	0		.06	
Spine, " - - -	0	9	3		.21	.09
Totals, - - -	28	20	10	.69	.48	.36
X.						
Fistula, - - -	0	1	0		.02	
Ulcer, - - -	7	6	3	.16	.15	.11
Purpura, - - -	1	2	0	.03	.05	
Skin, Diseases of - - -	3	3	2	.08	.07	.07
Totals, - - -	11	12	5	.27	.29	.18
XI.						
Of Old Age, - - -	362	340	227	8.94	8.19	8.09
XII.						
Burns and Scalds, - - -	2	8	7	.05	.28	.24
Drowned, - - -	19	16	22	.47	.39	.80
Executed, - - -	0	0	0			
Fractures, - - -	0	1	0		.02	
Hydrophobia, - - -	3	0	0	.08		
Intemperance, - - -	51	42	15	1.26	1.02	.53
Killed accidentally, - - -	61	44	31	1.50	1.06	1.10
" by design, - - -	6	1	1	.15	.02	.04
Poisoned, - - -	0	1	2		.02	.07
Suffocated, - - -	2	1	0	.05	.02	
Suicide, - - -	7	1	1	.17	.02	.04
Wounds, - - -	0	5	1		.04	.04
Totals, - - -	151	120	80	3.73	2.89	2.86
XIII.						
Causes not Specified, -	29	144	43			

Abstract of Deaths in the Different Months, of the years 1822 to 1848, inclusive.

E

WHITES.																BLACKS.															
Years	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Grand Total.	
1822	Males,	13	17	18	12	25	37	31	27	26	32	23	23	284	284	15	13	22	19	23	28	34	21	19	26	15	18	253	499	925	
	Females,	9	6	10	10	14	17	7	20	14	10	13	13	142	426	25	17	14	19	21	28	25	30	18	23	14	12	246			
1823	Males,	24	22	10	18	21	30	26	18	11	16	6	6	217	217	21	14	14	20	19	24	29	19	20	21	6	8	215	465	814	
	Females,	12	14	6	14	10	17	19	4	10	8	4	4	132	349	20	18	15	19	21	24	34	33	20	18	10	18	250			
1824	Males,	9	16	19	15	15	37	23	54	155	44	26	21	434	632	9	17	13	11	16	31	38	13	31	14	10	19	222	427	1,059	
	Females,	13	9	7	9	8	20	14	19	40	25	19	15	198	632	14	16	18	14	12	30	18	21	21	18	10	13	205			
1825	Males,	20	15	17	12	7	27	18	39	17	15	14	14	228	353	11	12	16	24	30	33	20	17	23	25	23	19	253	487	840	
	Females,	9	4	6	9	12	15	13	11	7	16	10	13	125	353	15	12	15	17	13	36	30	31	14	14	18	19	234			
1826	Males,	10	20	19	10	21	18	21	20	18	12	23	11	203	311	17	19	17	11	18	18	22	30	20	11	18	16	217	453	764	
	Females,	10	8	8	10	8	7	9	13	7	6	14	8	108	311	13	14	19	13	26	23	21	28	22	15	21	21	236			
1827	Males,	21	15	12	15	20	13	26	40	51	31	11	3	258	382	24	12	14	15	13	23	25	29	16	19	15	11	216	421	803	
	Females,	11	6	6	7	10	11	12	26	14	15	4	2	124	382	23	10	15	22	25	23	21	17	14	17	15	3	205			
1828	Males,	15	8	15	12	12	20	39	30	35	25	12	9	232	358	9	13	9	23	16	18	33	24	29	20	11	17	222	435	793	
	Females,	8	6	13	6	8	13	17	12	14	13	8	8	126	358	9	11	23	16	17	18	35	20	17	26	10	11	213			
1829	Males,	20	14	4	13	9	15	27	26	15	10	12	18	183	307	18	14	13	14	23	24	31	17	19	13	11	8	205	455	762	
	Females,	13	8	11	6	9	6	23	12	9	8	9	10	124	307	18	17	17	21	25	23	29	24	18	19	27	12	250			
1830	Males,	17	12	7	13	13	12	16	15	34	30	19	21	209	329	12	12	15	9	26	23	20	22	23	10	19	8	199	434	763	
	Females,	11	6	11	7	11	13	14	5	10	13	7	12	120	329	19	25	16	8	23	24	27	16	20	24	14	19	235			
Total	Males,	149	139	121	120	143	209	227	269	362	215	168	126	2,248		136	126	133	146	184	222	252	192	200	159	128	124	2,002			
	Females,	96	67	78	78	90	119	128	122	125	114	97	85	1,199		156	140	152	149	183	229	240	220	164	174	139	128	2,074			
Grand Total,		245	206	199	198	233	328	355	391	487	329	265	211	3,447	3,447	292	266	285	295	367	451	492	412	364	333	267	252	4,076	4,076	7,523	

Deaths in the Different Months—continued.

E

WHITES.

BLACKS.

Years	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes	Grand Total.
1831	Males,	14	11	16	6	9	7	22	19	15	17	9	19	164	278	733
	Females,	9	13	9	3	14	7	13	10	6	11	8	11	114	278	
1832	Males,	19	8	11	12	5	12	8	13	15	18	11	10	142	250	560
	Females,	9	8	6	6	7	14	11	8	12	11	7	9	108	250	
1833	Males,	11	11	12	6	9	14	16	14	15	16	15	6	145	236	542
	Females,	7	14	3	9	6	7	6	12	12	12	7	6	91	236	
1834	Males,	11	7	10	15	5	6	17	18	39	32	19	13	192	308	692
	Females,	6	2	7	11	3	14	6	14	17	16	12	8	116	308	
1835	Males,	13	10	12	7	8	16	23	13	46	17	16	8	189	301	664
	Females,	11	5	7	8	8	11	9	8	19	10	11	5	112	301	
1836	Males,	10	9	10	6	14	13	14	12	39	30	22	17	196	319	1,172
	Females,	3	5	2	3	4	18	9	12	39	13	10	5	123	319	
1837	Males,	7	7	8	8	8	16	12	22	23	16	27	18	172	274	630
	Females,	6	8	3	8	3	13	11	6	8	15	10	11	102	274	
1838	Males,	16	13	17	13	15	17	22	108	190	110	19	11	551	709	1,209
	Females,	15	8	6	10	13	3	7	27	40	17	9	3	158	709	
1839	Males,	24	15	12	16	9	22	57	72	40	25	11	4	307	434	856
	Females,	12	4	3	10	2	16	17	26	16	9	5	7	127	434	
1840	Males,	11	6	12	6	7	14	20	24	30	25	19	10	184	257	605
	Females,	5	5	3	7	8	3	5	7	9	8	4	9	73	257	
Total	Males,	136	97	120	95	89	137	211	315	452	306	168	116	2,242	3,366	
	Females	83	62	49	75	68	106	94	130	178	122	83	74	1,124	3,366	
Grand Total,		219	159	169	170	157	243	305	445	630	428	251	190	3,366	3,366	7,663

Deaths in the Different Months—Continued.

E

BLACKS.																
Years	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Grand Total.
1841	Males,	11	7	20	9	14	11	27	14	14	14	11	13	165	335	594
	Females,	23	9	10	14	14	21	18	10	13	15	12	11	170		
1842	Males,	6	16	13	22	20	19	14	18	14	20	11	14	187	350	550
	Females,	6	10	16	16	21	15	15	23	16	9	5	11	163		
1843	Males,	10	12	18	21	22	27	16	28	23	26	16	18	237	483	697
	Females,	9	15	25	11	22	26	24	25	18	33	14	24	246		
1844	Males,	23	11	17	11	18	19	9	23	8	17	11	6	173	365	553
	Females,	16	19	20	20	12	11	14	29	16	19	10	6	192		
1845	Males,	13	9	14	12	9	19	10	13	14	12	10	18	153	324	570
	Females,	22	14	11	17	16	17	12	13	12	19	11	7	171		
1846	Males,	17	10	19	16	13	15	17	15	19	16	13	12	182	349	607
	Females,	17	14	10	12	9	13	15	18	17	16	11	15	167		
1847	Males,	10	14	10	13	19	17	10	17	17	15	7	9	158	380	548
	Females,	25	11	12	7	22	14	19	9	15	17	12	9	172		
1848	Males,	15	14	13	15	17	16	9	7	17	17	16	5	161	811	614
	Females,	7	11	19	14	7	16	15	16	7	12	10	16	150		
Total	Males,	105	93	124	119	132	143	112	135	126	137	95	95	1,416		
	Females,	125	103	123	111	123	133	132	143	114	140	85	99	1,431		
Grand Total,		230	196	247	230	255	276	244	278	240	277	180	194	2,847	4,733	

WHITES.																
Years	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Grand Total.
1841	Males,	9	18	16	9	15	20	23	9	12	19	13	8	171	259	594
	Females,	1	3	7	2	10	13	8	9	14	8	5	8	88		
1842	Males,	8	8	17	10	6	9	12	9	19	9	7	6	120	200	550
	Females,	5	8	2	9	6	9	9	6	9	4	8	5	80		
1843	Males,	6	11	6	9	5	19	14	11	12	14	13	11	131	214	697
	Females,	4	3	7	5	6	12	6	9	10	8	7	6	83		
1844	Males,	6	7	8	10	15	7	6	17	7	7	11	8	109	188	553
	Females,	7	8	7	4	5	6	9	6	7	5	7	8	79		
1845	Males,	10	10	8	16	3	14	9	11	7	12	7	12	119	246	570
	Females,	5	9	5	17	7	18	12	13	12	9	6	14	127		
1846	Males,	19	6	7	9	8	13	14	11	17	15	10	15	144	258	607
	Females,	14	7	3	8	10	8	5	12	11	9	16	11	114		
1847	Males,	11	10	6	6	5	8	10	8	11	11	19	9	114	218	548
	Females,	17	5	4	12	5	11	9	7	8	8	13	5	104		
1848	Males,	15	15	13	12	10	14	19	13	8	13	14	15	161	303	614
	Females,	14	10	13	5	14	9	16	13	10	6	16	16	142		
Total	Males,	84	85	81	81	67	104	107	89	93	100	94	84	1,069		
	Females,	67	53	48	62	63	86	74	75	81	57	78	73	817		
Grand Total,		151	118	129	143	130	190	181	164	174	157	172	157	1,886	1,886	

Abstract of the Deaths at different ages, from 1822 to 1848, inclusive.

F

WHITES.																			BLACKS.																				
		TOTAL																			TOTAL																		
Years	Sex.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	over 100	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	over 100	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Grand Total.							
1822	Males,	22	29	12	10	52	62	43	26	19	6	3	0	0	284	46	41	9	22	25	40	25	13	14	7	7	3	1	253	499	925								
	Females,	13	22	9	4	24	17	10	9	15	13	6	0	0	142	37	41	11	20	23	20	20	21	19	20	2	4	246	499	925									
1823	Males,	18	18	3	6	35	52	40	16	21	6	2	0	0	217	51	31	8	10	26	28	22	22	12	11	6	1	215	465	814									
	Females,	18	21	5	12	14	20	15	7	11	4	4	1	0	132	54	25	16	19	25	19	16	26	19	15	13	3	0	250	465	814								
1824	Males,	23	46	13	16	120	85	60	27	26	10	7	0	1	434	62	39	9	15	24	20	14	11	11	8	4	1	222	427	1,059									
	Females,	30	28	12	15	25	25	22	9	13	13	6	0	0	198	48	48	10	16	15	10	20	7	10	10	4	2	5	205	427	1,059								
1825	Males,	19	21	6	8	43	54	34	16	16	9	2	0	0	228	53	32	13	14	25	37	20	22	15	21	9	6	2	253	487	840								
	Females,	15	20	5	7	24	13	11	4	11	11	3	1	0	125	41	37	8	19	25	21	22	15	22	13	12	5	2	217	453	764								
1826	Males,	19	16	4	9	41	49	29	18	11	3	3	1	0	203	57	30	9	10	15	28	22	19	27	19	16	13	4	3	236	453	764							
	Females,	12	7	4	11	20	14	8	11	9	4	8	0	0	108	36	28	13	15	14	29	19	27	19	12	14	11	3	0	216	421	803							
1827	Males,	10	16	6	17	65	60	30	19	26	5	4	0	0	258	48	32	11	13	18	22	13	19	12	14	13	8	6	5	205	421	803							
	Females,	15	12	8	5	21	12	7	14	19	5	6	0	0	124	35	34	6	16	15	25	17	11	14	13	14	5	0	222	435	793								
1828	Males,	15	21	3	6	44	51	31	27	14	15	3	2	0	232	63	36	8	11	14	26	13	17	15	17	5	4	1	213	435	793								
	Females,	18	11	5	7	14	19	10	16	14	8	2	1	1	126	50	38	9	10	14	19	15	16	15	10	10	5	0	205	455	762								
1829	Males,	26	18	8	6	30	35	23	15	10	9	3	0	0	183	46	26	8	16	9	20	28	19	19	8	10	13	6	2	250	455	762							
	Females,	14	15	9	5	15	16	12	10	12	9	5	2	0	124	50	39	7	25	12	19	22	25	18	13	12	7	2	199	434	763								
1830	Males,	15	22	2	14	39	61	29	16	5	2	4	0	0	209	39	33	14	16	21	18	19	14	19	3	11	7	2	235	434	763								
	Females,	12	18	10	6	15	16	10	9	6	11	5	2	0	120	43	32	11	22	19	32	12	12	19	20	12	9	2	2	2	2	2							
Total	Males,	167	207	57	92	469	509	319	180	148	65	31	3	1	12,248	465	300	89	127	177	239	176	140	102	91	63	24	9	2,002	4,076	7,523								
	Females,	147	154	67	72	172	152	105	89	110	78	45	7	1	11,199	394	322	91	162	162	194	163	167	155	127	80	31	26	2,074	4,076	7,523								
Grand Total,		314	361	124	164	641	661	424	269	258	143	76	10	2	23,447	859	622	180	289	339	433	339	307	257	218	143	55	35	4,076	4,076	7,523								

Abstract of Deaths—continued.

F

		WHITES.															BLACKS.																
Years	Sex.	TOTAL															TOTAL															Both Sexes.	Grand Totals.
		Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	over 100	Each Sex.	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	over 100	Each Sex.					
1831	Males,	8	21	3	7	30	45	23	11	9	7	0	0	0	164		46	35	7	17	20	18	26	13	14	10	6	5	1	218			
	Females,	7	23	4	8	17	14	8	8	5	12	7	1	0	114	278	40	26	11	23	24	24	17	18	17	17	12	8	0	237	455	733	
1832	Males,	10	10	5	5	17	45	26	9	7	7	1	0	0	142		24	38	10	12	13	11	18	12	9	11	2	0	1	161			
	Females,	5	17	5	7	11	12	13	15	7	6	8	2	0	108	250	18	17	11	13	18	19	10	8	13	13	6	2	1	149	310	560	
1833	Males,	10	5	1	9	28	41	19	10	11	9	2	0	1	145		30	19	4	10	11	14	9	17	13	2	4	1	2	136			
	Females,	9	7	2	7	8	18	11	6	7	8	6	1	0	91	236	19	20	10	14	19	13	19	17	13	10	11	5	0	170	306	542	
1834	Males,	17	7	6	13	26	61	23	19	7	5	7	1	0	192		33	17	9	10	12	16	18	13	12	9	6	2	1	158	384	692	
	Females,	20	10	4	6	13	24	20	4	5	6	4	0	0	116	308	45	32	11	20	16	13	24	18	19	12	8	7	1	226			
1835	Males,	13	17	4	5	42	43	25	26	2	6	4	2	0	189		31	33	11	13	16	8	14	13	11	11	9	6	0	176	363	664	
	Females,	16	19	4	5	9	16	7	8	10	13	4	1	0	112	301	31	25	5	14	22	10	10	19	16	14	11	5	5	187			
1836	Males,	15	16	6	11	34	34	33	17	16	10	3	1	0	196		55	51	12	32	37	60	61	60	37	23	10	3	2	443			
	Females,	9	18	4	5	22	16	10	8	10	11	9	1	0	123	319	34	54	19	44	37	41	51	37	41	32	8	7	5	410	853	1,172	
1837	Males,	13	19	5	8	45	35	10	20	11	3	3	0	0	172		33	32	10	15	10	12	24	12	13	11	2	5	1	180			
	Females,	11	16	4	6	17	14	10	4	10	7	3	0	0	102	274	40	24	7	12	8	21	18	10	14	6	10	5	1	176	356	630	
1838	Males,	30	35	22	20	195	134	57	33	14	9	2	0	0	551		68	57	22	17	20	25	16	18	15	9	6	4	0	277			
	Females,	12	15	15	13	30	23	19	6	11	10	3	1	0	158	709	32	36	23	29	22	21	15	7	12	9	9	6	2	223	500	1,209	
1839	Males,	17	22	8	21	102	61	34	16	15	6	4	1	0	307		58	36	10	24	24	18	24	13	9	8	2	1	0	227			
	Females,	14	16	7	13	16	21	11	8	9	6	6	0	0	127	434	35	25	7	31	20	14	15	13	14	8	6	6	1	195	422	856	
1840	Males,	19	7	0	8	59	34	24	16	10	5	2	0	0	184		44	28	5	16	20	15	9	17	11	5	3	4	0	177			
	Females,	7	12	2	4	11	11	8	4	3	6	4	1	0	73	257	25	19	8	14	18	9	18	20	14	18	6	2	0	171	348	605	
Total	Males,	152	159	60	107	578	533	274	177	102	67	28	5	0	2,242		422	346	100	166	183	197	219	188	144	99	50	31	8	2,153			
	Females,	110	153	51	74	154	169	117	71	77	85	54	8	1	1,124		319	278	112	214	204	185	197	167	173	139	87	53	16	2,144			
Grand Total,		262	312	111	181	732	702	391	248	179	152	82	13	1	3,366	3,366	741	624	212	380	387	382	416	355	317	238	137	84	24	4,297	4,297	7,663	

Abstract of Deaths—continued.

F

		WHITES.													BLACKS.													TOTAL					
Years	Sex.	Under 1 year	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	over 100.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes	TOTAL	Under 1 year	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	over 100.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Grand Totals.
1841	Males,	18	26	3	2	23	40	30	12	10	4	2	1	0	171	259		49	24	6	9	15	14	11	15	7	5	3	2	165	335	594	
	Females,	13	11	1	4	11	7	7	10	7	10	6	1	0	88	259		47	22	8	15	17	8	20	11	7	3	7	4	1	170	335	594
1842	Males,	17	15	5	3	20	10	13	12	0	0	2	3	0	120	200		55	39	7	15	8	9	18	17	5	2	1	0	187	350	550	
	Females,	9	13	1	3	8	11	7	6	11	9	2	0	0	80	200		24	40	5	9	14	13	14	11	9	11	1	3	3	163	350	550
1843	Males,	11	23	3	4	28	19	20	10	6	5	1	1	0	131	214		56	32	10	16	29	27	16	10	17	11	7	3	3	237	483	697
	Females,	6	9	5	4	12	16	7	3	10	6	5	0	0	83	214		36	46	16	30	23	19	12	17	17	14	11	4	1	246	483	697
1844	Males,	7	16	7	4	16	20	12	8	12	5	2	0	0	109	188		53	27	10	12	13	11	8	10	10	8	7	3	1	173	365	553
	Females,	8	18	4	3	9	10	6	7	3	5	6	0	0	79	188		44	35	14	17	14	17	16	11	8	11	3	0	2	192	365	553
1845	Males,	10	18	4	9	13	19	21	10	4	5	4	2	0	119	246		32	16	5	8	18	11	20	16	8	13	2	3	1	153	324	570
	Females,	16	14	5	9	7	18	13	11	10	16	6	2	0	127	246		30	15	5	14	14	17	23	10	16	11	8	8	0	171	324	570
1846	Males,	17	25	1	4	21	24	24	5	10	7	6	0	0	144	258		43	37	6	11	17	12	11	12	15	6	8	4	0	182	349	607
	Females,	18	20	4	3	10	17	9	7	7	10	8	1	0	114	258		29	30	5	12	19	14	14	9	10	12	6	5	2	167	349	607
1847	Males,	14	16	0	3	15	17	16	14	12	4	3	0	0	114	218		31	31	2	10	19	11	12	9	12	7	7	5	2	158	330	548
	Females,	7	13	6	2	16	13	7	12	5	13	9	1	0	104	218		30	37	1	15	17	17	10	13	13	4	14	1	0	172	330	548
1848	Males,	16	24	8	6	24	26	25	12	12	4	3	1	0	161	303		24	25	6	11	12	18	24	11	10	12	7	0	1	161	311	614
	Females,	17	24	3	4	15	20	13	8	13	15	10	0	0	142	303		33	22	2	10	11	8	11	13	10	6	18	5	1	150	311	614
	Males,	110	161	31	35	160	187	158	84	78	34	23	8	0	1,069			343	231	52	92	131	113	120	100	90	67	45	22	10	1,416		
	Females,	94	122	29	32	88	112	69	64	66	84	52	5	0	817			273	247	56	122	129	113	120	95	90	70	78	28	10	1,431		
Grand Total,		204	283	60	67	248	299	227	148	144	118	75	13	0	1,886	1,886		616	478	108	214	260	226	240	195	180	137	123	50	20	2,847	2,847	4,733

Statement of the Deaths in Charleston for twenty-six years, from 1822 to 1848, inclusive.

G

Years.	Population	DEATHS.		Total.	PROPORTION TO POPULATION.	
		Males.	Females		One in	In 100
1822	24,780	537	388	925	26.78	3.72
1823	26,301	432	382	814	32.21	3.10
1824	27,822	656	403	1,059	26.27	3.80
1825	28,233	481	359	840	33.60	2.97
1826	28,644	420	344	764	37.48	2.66
1827	29,055	474	329	803	36.68	2.67
1828	29,466	454	339	793	37.15	2.69
1829	29,877	388	374	762	39.20	2.55
1830	30,289	408	355	763	39.68	2.50
Mean.		472	364	836	33.82	2.95
1831	30,187	382	351	733	41.17	2.42
1832	30,085	303	257	560	53.72	1.86
1833	29,982	281	261	542	55.31	1.80
1834	29,879	350	342	692	43.03	2.32
1835	29,776	365	299	664	44.50	2.23
1836	29,673	639	533	1,172	25.31	3.95
1837	29,570	352	278	630	48.52	2.06
1838	29,467	828	381	1,209	24.36	4.10
1839	29,364	502	354	856	34.30	2.91
1840	29,261	361	244	605	46.36	2.18
Mean.		433	330	766	38.80	2.57
1841	28,910	336	258	594	50.35	1.98
1842	28,559	307	243	550	51.83	1.92
1843	28,208	368	329	697	40.47	2.47
1844	27,857	282	271	553	50.37	1.98
1845	27,596	272	298	570	48.40	2.06
1846	27,155	326	281	607	44.72	2.23
1847	26,803	272	276	548	48.89	2.04
1848	26,451	322	292	614	43.05	2.32
Mean.		310	281	592	46.77	2.13

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

THE Government of the City consists of a Mayor and twelve Aldermen—called the City Council. They are chosen annually, in the month of September. The Mayor is elected from the citizens at large, and the Aldermen from the four wards—3 from ward No. 1; 2 from ward No. 2; 3 from ward No. 3; and 4 from ward No. 4.

The Police consists of the Mayor as chief; of a City Guard, composed of a Captain, three Lieutenants, 16 non-Commissioned Officers, and 116 Privates, and of six Policemen. The Mayor has the appointing power of the above, with the exception of the four Officers of the Guard, who are elected annually by the Council.

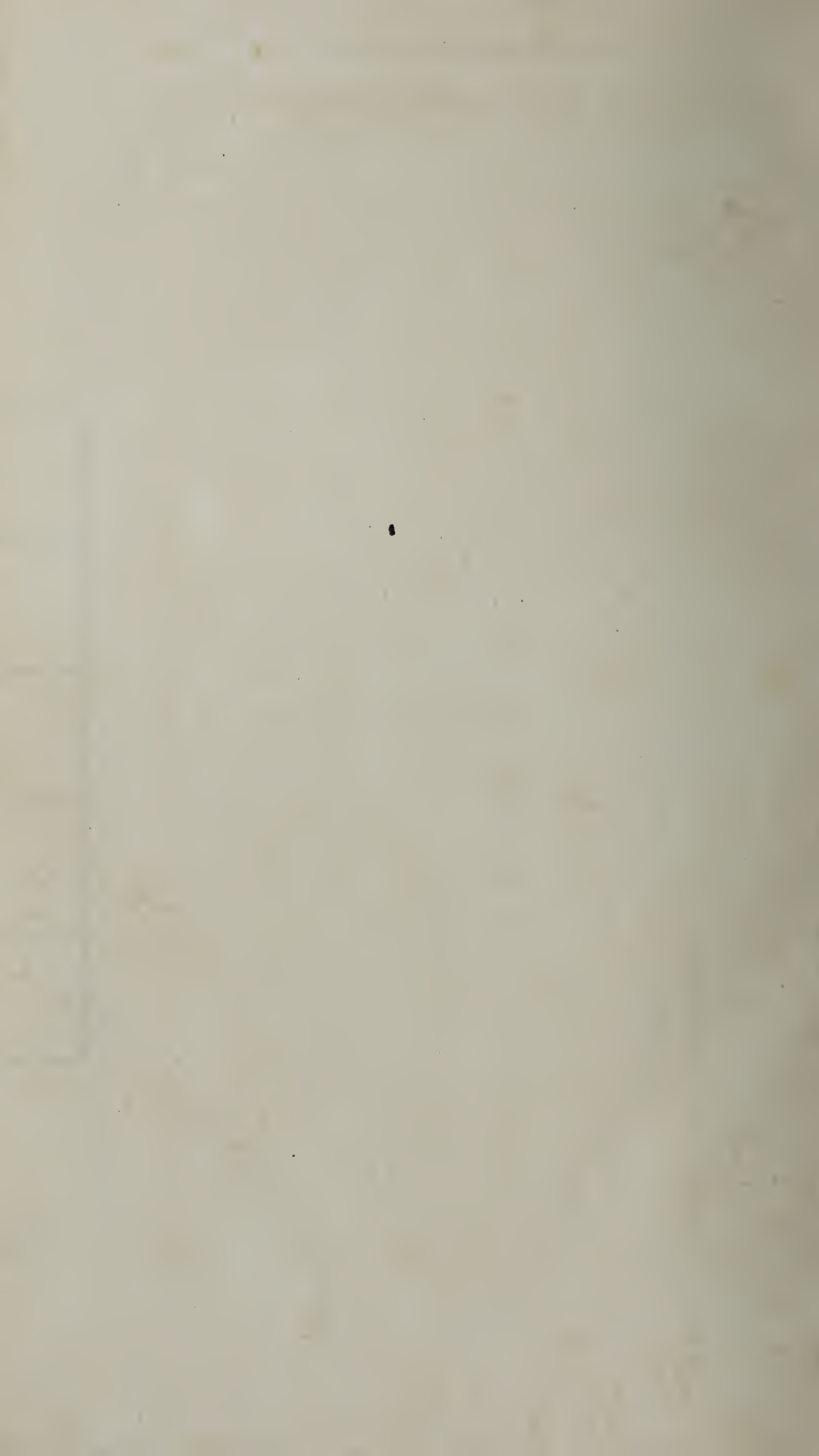
APPENDIX.

	WARDS.				Total.
	1	2	3	4	
Horses, - - -	240	280	263	379	1,162
Cows, - - -	78	120	76	135	409
Dogs, - - -	90	169	158	239	656
Licensed Carts, -	2	7	28	28	65
“ Drays, -	0	8	43	18	69
“ Buggies,	2	2	1	0	5
“ Carriages,	2	3	5	3	13
“ Omnibusses,	3	0	2	3	8
Unlicensed Drays,	0	0	0	1	1
“ Buggies,	13	36	21	79	149
“ Carriages,	39	98	54	99	290
“Gigs & Sulkies,	0	5	6	9	20
“ Carts,	0	20	13	16	49

STATISTICS OF RAIL ROAD FOR 15 YEARS
FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER
IN EACH YEAR.

THE FOLLOWING FOLDING PLATE
HAS BEEN FILMED IN 3 SECTIONS
IN THE SEQUENCE SHOWN

1	2	3		
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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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